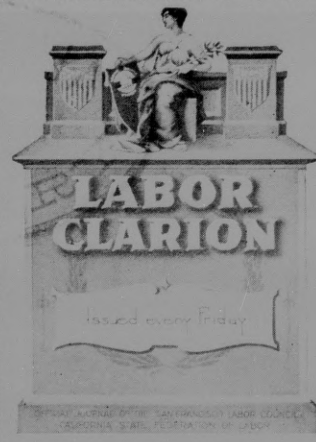


LABOR DAY

1914

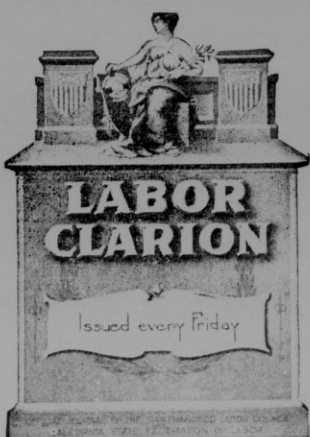


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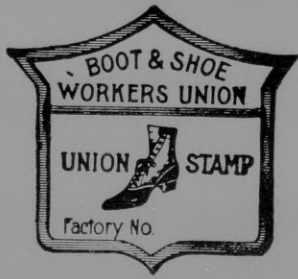


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❖ ❖ The Reward of Persistency ❖ ❖

Inch by inch the labor movement has advanced from the depths of disgraceful working conditions, until today, with head well above the level of the surface, it fearlessly demands justice for the toiler without heed to the prestige, power or influence of the oppressor.

In the struggle for better things the movement has met with setbacks because of the hurtful things inherent in it, because of its weaknesses and its failure to profit as much as might be by its experience, but a glance backward along the years reveals the cure of many evils and the path of the greedy exploiter of labor strewn with impediments to such an extent that the voice of the toiler now rings above the din of industry in distinct calls for fair play that are respectfully listened to by those occupying the chairs of influence and power, industrial, commercial and governmental. The demands for better things are listened to because the organized worker has demonstrated that his aspirations and his longings must be satisfied or industry will languish through lack of the application of his skilled hands. He has made it plain to all that nothing short of justice will appease his craving for a chance to live, in a world of abundance, in a state of frugal comfort commensurate with the service he renders society. He has during the years ago left the stamp of his power for compelling heed to his requests for a fair share of the good things of life upon every line of productive activity in the civilized world, and this solely because he has had the good sense to act in concert with his fellow workers, and, with them mutually make individual sacrifices in the interest of the mass.

The road over which the hosts of toil have marched through the tiresome years has not been one pleasantly shaded or smoothly paved to encourage them, yet there has been only an occasional laggard faint-hearted enough to quit because of the strenuous pace and the tremendous distance separating them from the desired goal. Fortunately for the unnumbered millions who occupy humble stations in the army of toil those who step to the fore from their ranks and beckon them onward in the struggle are usually as tireless as the tide and as courageous as the lion. Only such men can stand up under the pressure of such a ceaseless and furious contest. Only men with iron wills, steel nerves and true-beating hearts are capable of bearing such burdens, but the toiler has found in his ranks an abundant supply of just such men, and as a direct consequence the progress of the labor movement has been so great as to astound and paralyze its opponents.

Labor Day, the first Monday in September, each year is the only day on which the toiler ceases his labors to take a serious and critical survey of the field, to analyze results, criticize tactics and determine the course of the future. True, each day of the working year new questions are presented which must be properly solved, and they are met in a matter-of-fact fashion as a part of the current work. On Labor Day, however, work ceases with a consciousness that it is really labor's day, to be devoted to rest from labor, in the name of labor and to honor labor. It is because of this consciousness, this feeling,

that the first Monday in September finds the wheels of industry stilled solely to dignify toil, that the wage worker has come to look upon it as the one great holiday of all the year, as a day set apart from the others to be used as an instrument to improve his lot, not merely to temporarily rest his tired body, but to plan seriously and substantially to make life more worth while for himself and for those that are to follow, to think out schemes for making life for all what it should be, a joy and a pleasure.

The worker of today knows that modern conditions, because of invention, discovery and the application of science and system to the performance of our work, should make drudgery almost unnecessary, yet he sees all about him men and women living in poverty and distress while doing the hardest kind of tasks. He sees a wonderful world with marvelous machines doing the things that only the hands of man formerly fashioned through tedious toil, yet he sees those machines so used as to make of them a curse rather than a blessing for him, and this because the benefits of such inventions have been largely absorbed by the employer to the exclusion of the worker. In an effort to remedy this difficulty and bring about a greater degree of justice the trade unions have planned to shorten the workday and thus to some extent relieve the constantly increasing condition of unemployment due to the unfair apportionment of the benefits of labor-saving devices between employer and employed. And in spite of the stubborn opposition of the employer each succeeding Labor Day finds him a little nearer his goal. Labor Day, then, also gives him an opportunity to survey the field behind him and to accurately measure the gains and analyze the methods through which they have been secured.

Labor Day is more than a mere day for celebrating the achievements of the organized workers. It is a day also for furnishing to the unorganized worker visual proof that only through organization of the workers can conditions be made what they should be, and the men and women who are now organized propose that there shall be no cessation in their activities until life for the toiler has been made something better than that of a beast of burden.

The educational opportunities of Labor Day provide its chief value, for it is by constantly calling to the attention of the unorganized the necessity for thorough organization that the labor movement of the world has grown to its present masterful proportions. Thus the slogan, educate, agitate, organize, has borne splendid fruit, and gives promise in the years to come of being of even greater service to the men and women who perform the world's work.

Labor Day is a day on which the toilers must firmly resolve to move constantly forward toward the achievement of the ideals of the cause, the cementing of that feeling of fellowship among wage workers which has made possible past progress and through which alone can the future be made sure of success.

The pessimist may doubt, but nearly all the world is now ready to concede that the advance of the hosts of toil is irrepressible and will go on to achievements now invisible to us.

❖ By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them ❖

One of the questions asked the organized worker oftener than any other, particularly when he is attempting to spread the gospel of unionism among those who have not yet seen the necessity of becoming union men and who want an excuse for staying aloof, is this: What good has the union ever accomplished? The same question is often asked by the learned savant while scientifically searching for sociological facts in his study of political economy and economics generally, and who is anxious to get at the truth, or as near it as possible. Both propound the same question, and although the one is anxious to get at the facts of the case, and the other is not, still both must be answered, whether the answer is accepted or rejected. There are many others in between, who are not so directly interested, who would like to know what organized labor has accomplished for the betterment and uplift, not of the working class alone, but of the entire people. For the benefit, then, of all those who ask the question irrespective of their object in doing so, a brief survey, and no more, of labor's wondrous achievements in improving social and economic conditions will not be out of place at this time, and will be very helpful in the further propagation of unionism. No one can have any idea of the magnitude of what has been accomplished until it is brought to his notice, unless he has made a special study of the subject. To those, therefore, who have had neither time nor opportunity for such special studies, the following marshalling of facts will fill them with amazement.

In gathering and assembling these facts, the "Journal" is deeply indebted to Arthur E. Holder, of the law committee of the I. A. of M., and of the legislative committee of the A. F. of L., whose careful and painstaking search of the records made the following presentation possible, and without whose assistance any such presentation would be far from being complete. His opportunity for collecting data is the most favorable possible, and he has not neglected to take advantage of it, as what follows will testify.

No comment will be made upon the different details because of the lack of space, although everything accomplished is deserving of it, and could be used as a text that could be dwelt upon in a lengthy essay. Be it remembered that nothing other than what has been gained through legislative enactment is touched upon at this time, and no mention whatever is made of how society has been benefited through trade union action in other directions. That which has been gained through national legislation will be first mentioned, and it will astonish as well as enlighten those who are ill informed regarding organized labor's aims and objects, and what it has actually accomplished:

1. Enactment of the beneficent homestead laws, federal and State.
2. Establishment of postal savings banks.
3. Securing constitutional changes for popular election of United States Senators.
4. Securing constitutional changes for the collection of an income tax.
5. Establishing the parcel post system.
6. Abolishing the gag rule against United States government employees, which had been put into effect by United States presidents.
7. Enactment of workmen's compensation laws by the United States.
8. Enactment of automatic brake and automatic coupler laws on railroad trains, thus insuring greater safety to employees and the general public.

9. Enactment of laws requiring safety appliances on locomotives, cars and other railroad equipment in interstate commerce.

10. Enactment of laws providing for locomotive boiler inspection and steamboat inspections by United States Government inspectors, thus insuring greater safety to employees and the general public.

11. Enactment of an eight-hour law for employees of the U. S. government and employees of private concerns doing contract work for the U. S. government.

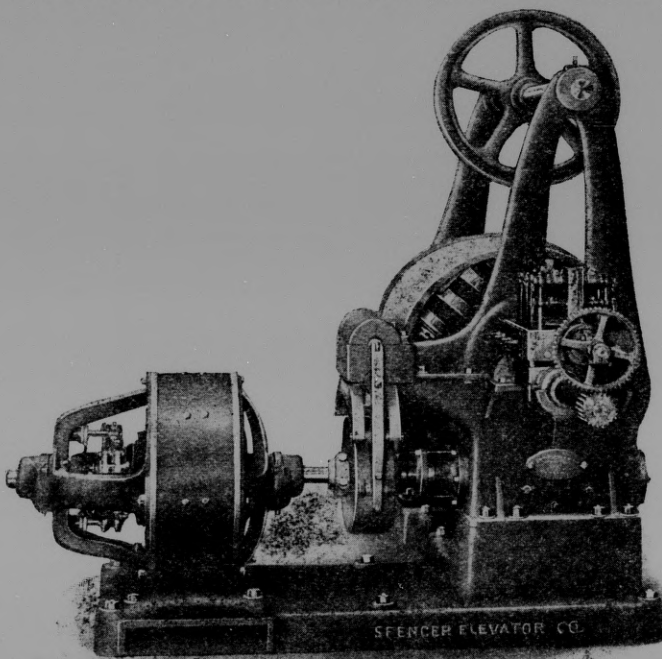
12. Enactment of a federal law establishing a bureau of mines.

13. Enactment of an employers' liability law, by which the old common law defenses, "assumption of risk," "contributory negligence," "fellow servant" doctrine and "waiving of rights," have been abrogated for all employees engaged in interstate commerce.

14. Enactment of a law by which all common carriers by railroad engaged in interstate commerce are compelled to report all accidents to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

15. Enactment of a federal law establishing a children's bureau of labor.

16. The United States has enacted a law estab-



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lishing a national committee on incorporation of child labor.

17. The United States has enacted a federal law establishing a department of labor.

18. The United States has enacted a law prohibiting the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

19. The House of Representatives has passed a bill providing for a bureau of labor safety and a museum of safety. At this writing the bill is now before the Senate.

20. At the request of the organizations of labor the United States government has made special investigations of labor disputes at Homestead, Pa., Lawrence, Mass., the coal fields of West Virginia, the coal fields of Colorado and the copper district of Michigan.

21. Enactment of conciliation, mediation and voluntary arbitration laws for employees engaged in interstate commerce.

22. The United States has enacted laws regulating the hours of labor for railroad employees engaged in interstate commerce.

So much for what has been accomplished in the way of national legislation through the efforts and continuous agitation of the trade unions. The same efforts exerted in the direction of having State laws enacted for the protection and benefit of the workers have been equally successful, as the following summary will bear testimony:

1. Establishment of free public schools, free text books and compulsory education in practically all of the States.

2. Practically universal adoption of the Australian secret ballot.

3. Ten States have enacted accident insurance laws.

4. Twenty-one States have enacted accident and investigation laws in industries.

5. Twenty-eight States and the United States have enacted laws to report and investigate accidents in mines.

6. Twenty-eight States and the United States have enacted laws to report and investigate accidents on railroads.

7. Twenty-seven States have enacted laws requiring proper ventilation and sanitation in factories and workrooms.

8. Twenty-seven States have enacted laws governing the employment of illiterate children.

9. Four States and the United States have enacted laws prohibiting the importation of alien contract labor.

10. Eight States have enacted laws prohibiting employment of aliens on the public works of such States.

11. Six States have anti-trust acts from which labor organizations are exempt.

12. Twenty-nine States and the United States have enacted laws in reference to conciliation, mediation and voluntary arbitration in industrial disputes.

13. Twenty-eight States have protected the workers by enacting laws in reference to the assignment of wages.

14. Twenty-five States and the United States have enacted laws against blacklisting.

15. Thirty-seven States and the United States have enacted laws establishing bureaus of labor statistics.

16. Six States and the United States have enacted laws establishing bureaus of mines.

17. Forty-three States and the District of Columbia have enacted laws requiring certificates to be issued and registers to be kept concerning the employment of children in mines, factories, stores, etc.

18. Three States have enacted laws establishing schools requiring the compulsory attendance

of children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, working under permit.

19. Forty-five States and the District of Columbia have enacted laws establishing an age limit for the employment of children.

20. Forty States have enacted laws forbidding the employment of children in certain undesirable occupations.

21. Twenty-three States and the United States have enacted laws regulating or prohibiting employment of children.


22. Thirty-nine States and the District of Columbia have enacted laws fixing the hours of labor for children.

23. Three States and the United States have enacted laws excluding the importation of Chinese, and one State has enacted a law prohibiting products of Chinese labor to be bought by State officials.

24. Twenty-two States have enacted automatic compensation laws for injured workmen.

25. Thirty-three States and the United States

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have enacted laws establishing the eight-hour workday for employees of such States. Also on public works.

26. Ten States have enacted laws prohibiting foremen from accepting fees for furnishing employment.

27. Seventeen States have enacted laws establishing free public employment offices.

28. Twenty-nine States have enacted laws regulating private employment offices.

29. Sixteen States have enacted laws requiring examination of barbers; six States for examination of horseshoers; thirteen States for examination of miners, mine foremen, etc.; nineteen States for the examination of plumbers, and sixteen States and the United States for the examination of steam engineers.

30. Forty-eight States and the District of Columbia have enacted laws preventing or regulating the exemption of wages from execution, etc.

31. Twenty-four States have enacted laws requiring guards for dangerous machinery.

32. Nine States have enacted laws making a party guilty of committing a misdemeanor who uses the card of a labor union and does not belong to one.

33. Ten States have enacted minimum wage laws for women and minors.

34. Ten States have enacted laws requiring official medical reports on occupational diseases.

35. Eighteen States and the United States have enacted laws for the protection of employees as members of labor organizations.

36. Thirty-nine States have enacted laws for the protection of employees as voters and allowance of time for voting.

37. Ten States have enacted prevailing rate of wages laws for employees on public works.

38. Thirty-eight States and the District of Columbia have enacted laws providing for seats for female employees.

39. Two States have enacted laws requiring union labor to be employed on public works.

40. Forty States and the United States have enacted lien laws, where, in cases of insolvency, the wages of the men employed are the preferred claims.

41. Twenty-two States have enacted laws protecting the freedom of employees in their purchases—anti-company store laws.

42. Twelve States have enacted laws declaring that agreements between employers and laborers, or between employees and employers, are not conspiracies.

43. Fifteen States and the United States have enacted laws making it illegal for an employer to demand an employee to waive his right to sue for damages arising out of personal injuries during employment.

44. Four States and the District of Columbia have enacted laws establishing the eight-hour workday for women.

45. Thirty-three States and the District of Columbia have enacted laws making it compulsory to install fire escapes on factories, places of entertainment and other public buildings.

46. Fourteen States have enacted laws regulating the hours of labor in mines and smelters.

47. One State has enacted a law establishing an American museum of safety.

48. Thirty-three States and the United States have enacted laws regulating the hours of labor for railroad employees engaged in interstate commerce; telegraphers, a maximum of nine hours per day in some States and eight hours per day in others. A maximum of sixteen hours in any one day for railroad employees engaged in operation of trains.

49. Seventeen States have enacted laws authorizing State inspection and regulation of bakeries; three States have inspection and regulation of barber shops; forty-one States provide for the

official inspection of safety and sanitary conditions of factories and workshops, places of amusement and other public buildings; five States and the United States authorize official inspection of locomotive boilers, and thirteen States and the United States authorize the official inspection of steam boilers.

50. Thirty-three States and the United States have enacted laws providing for official inspectors for coal and metalliferous mines.

51. Thirty States have enacted laws prohibiting the payment of wages in script or token money.

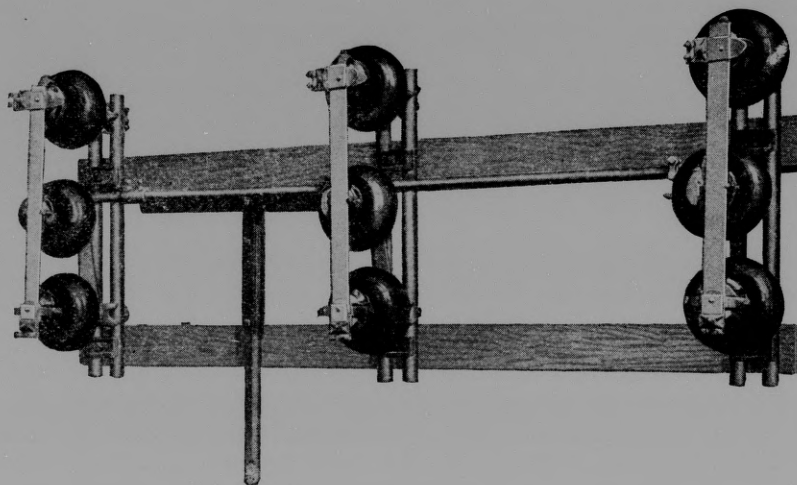
52. Nineteen States have enacted laws for the protection of workmen employed on construction of buildings.

53. Thirty States and the District of Columbia have enacted laws for the protection of health and safety of employees on street railways.

54. Forty-two States and the United States

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have enacted employers' liability laws by which some or all of the common law defenses of "fellow servant," "contributory negligence," assumption of risk," and "waiving of rights" have been repealed.

55. Nineteen States have enacted full crew laws for employees on railroads.

56. Thirty-six States and the United States have enacted automatic coupler, automatic brake and other safety appliance provisions on equipment of railroads.

57. Twenty-eight States and the District of Columbia have made it compulsory upon employers to provide separate toilet rooms for the sexes.

58. Five States and the United States have made provisions for a weekly day of rest for the workers.

59. The best principles of popular government under the system of the initiative, referendum and recall have been enacted in practically one-half of the States.

Besides using their influence to have laws enacted that are beneficial to the entire community, as shown above, the trade unionists have not neglected the setting of their own houses in order, and their achievements on the economic field have been even greater than their achievements in the direction of legislation. The following summary will give an idea of what they have accomplished in an economic direction through the different craft organizations, for the benefit of the particular crafts mentioned, as well as the people:

Bakery and Confectionery Workers—Before organization, the hours for these workers averaged eighteen per day, with the majority working seven days a week and wages from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per day. Since organization, hours have been reduced to nine and eight per day, and wages have been increased so that they now get a minimum of two dollars and forty cents for second and third hands, and three dollars and sixty cents and over for first hands.

Bricklayers, Stone Masons, Plasterers—Before organization the hours for these workers ranged from ten or more per day and wages from two dollars to three dollars per day. Since organization, hours have been reduced to eight per day, and, in many places, forty-four per week, and wages have been increased so that they now get from four dollars to seven dollars per day in the different localities.

Brewery Workmen—Before organization, the hours for these workers ranged from ten to sixteen per day, and wages from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars and fifty cents per day. Since organization, hours have been reduced to a nine and eight-hour day, and wages have increased so that they now get from two dollars and fifty cents to four dollars and fifty cents per day.

Blacksmiths, Boilermakers, Machinists, Molders, Pattern Makers and other metal workers—Before organization, the hours for these workers ranged from ten or more per day with no increased rate for overtime. Wages ranged from one dollar and fifty cents to three dollars. Since organization, hours have been reduced to nine and eight per day and wages have been increased so that they now get from two dollars and fifty cents to five dollars and over per day.

Bookbinders, Compositors, Electrotypers, Pressmen, Lithographers and other printing tradesmen—Before organization, the hours for these workers ranged from ten or more per day, and wages from one dollar to three dollars per day. Since organization, hours have been reduced to eight and seven per day, and wages have been increased so that they now get from two dollars

and fifty cents to five dollars and fifty cents per day.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Granite Cutters, Stone Cutters, Electrical Workers, Cement Workers, Carpenters, Plumbers, Marble Setters, Sheet Metal Workers, Steam Fitters, Painters and other building trades—Before organization, the hours of these workers ranged from ten or more per day, and wages from one dollar and fifty cents to three dollars per day. Since organization, hours have been reduced to eight per day and in many localities to forty-four per week, and wages have been increased so that they now get from three dollars and fifty cents to six dollars and fifty cents per day.

Cigarmakers—Before organization, the hours of cigarmakers were practically unlimited, frequently amounting to sixteen and eighteen hours per day. Cigars were made in tenements, prisons and under various insanitary conditions. Wages

were pitifully low, ranging from fifty cents to one dollar and eighty cents per day. Since organization, hours have been reduced to eighty per day. Shops and working conditions have been made clean and sanitary. The general health of the workers has been greatly improved; tuberculosis has been reduced over seventy-five per cent. Wages have been increased so that the organized workers can earn from two dollars and fifty cents to seven dollars and fifty cents per eight-hour day.

Engineers and Conductors on Railroads—Before organization, the hours for these workers were unlimited and wages ranged from two dollars to three dollars per day. Since organization, one hundred miles, or ten hours has been made the day's service and wages have been increased so that they now get from four dollars and fifteen cents to seven dollars per day's work of one hundred miles, overtime paid over ten hours on

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a one hundred mile run, and in some instances over eight hours.

Firemen, Trainmen and Switchmen on Railroads—Before organization, the hours for these workers were unlimited and wages ranged from one dollar and fifty cents per day to sixty dollars per month. Since organization, one hundred miles, or ten hours, has been made the day's service, and wages have been increased so that they now get from two dollars and forty-five cents to four dollars per day.

Garment Workers and Other Needle Trades—Before organization, these workers were sweated and impoverished in the most brutal manner. Since organization, their hours have been reduced to nine and eight per day, sweat shops have been largely eliminated, clean, healthy, sanitary workshops have been provided; they are now able to earn by piece-work rates controlled by their organizations from one dollar and fifty cents for the lower grade operations, to six dollars and more per day for cutters and designers.

Mine Workers—Coal and Metalliferous—Before organization, the hours for these workers were unlimited and wages ranged from nothing to possibly two dollars per day in a few rare instances. History has recorded the fact that many unorganized coal miners have died in debt to their employers, which debt was left as a legacy for their children to cancel by hard toil and deprivation, and, of course, all were subjected to many deprivations of liberty, which we all consider inherent to the rights of men. Since organization, hours have been reduced to eight per day and the minimum wage has been set at two dollars and fifty-six cents per day for coal, and three dollars and fifty cents per day for metalliferous miners, and the earning power of organized miners on high price rates per ton for digging permits them to earn as high as five dollars and over per day, according to the vein of coal or material in which they are working. Organized mine workers in practically all communities are now rated as high-grade citizens, whereas before they were organized they were universally ignored and mistreated by everyone.

Street Railway Employees—Before organization, the wages for these workers ranged from eight cents to fourteen cents per hour for a twelve to eighteen-hour day. Since organization, hours have been reduced to twelve and eight hours per day, and wages have been increased, varying from twenty-five cents to forty-five cents per hour.

Telegraphers, Railroad—Before organization, the hours for these workers were unlimited; they worked three hundred and sixty-five days per year for wages as low as fifteen dollars per month, rarely ever reaching sixty dollars per month. Since organization, hours have been reduced to nine and eight per day, with a weekly rest day, and wages have been increased so that they now get from fifty-five dollars to one hundred and fifty dollars per month.

Unskilled Labor—Hod Carriers, Municipal Employees, Building Laborers, Section Hands, Factory Help, Migratory Workers, Etc.—Before organization, this large class of semi-skilled and unskilled labor worked from ten hours per day up to whatever satisfied the whims of their employers and wages ranged from seventy-five cents to one dollar and fifty cents per day. Since organization, hours have been reduced to nine and eight per day in hundreds of localities, and wages have been increased so that they now get wages varying from one dollar and fifty cents to three dollars per day for unskilled labor. Hod carriers and many others with special training get as much as four dollars and more per day of eight hours.

These figures show the actual wage gain of the various groups in dollars and cents, but they say nothing whatever of that vastly greater gain

brought about by improved conditions in the form of health, enlightenment, manliness and self-respect. That gain can never be computed or expressed by figures or signs, for it can only be known by an analysis of the conditions that existed prior to organization, and their comparison with conditions as they now exist. No trade unionist need feel ashamed of what he has helped to accomplish, and no citizen need have any fears for the future, or of a greater solidarity among the workers, for as organization spreads, it will only tend to amplify the good that has already been accomplished. After this, when you are asked the question, "what has organized labor done?" or any question of similar import, you will be in a position to present facts and figures that will make any further reply unnecessary. There is one other point that must not be overlooked, and that is, that what organized labor has

accomplished in the matter of legislation, wages and improved conditions is shared by all, not only the organized but the unorganized workers as well. The whole people are benefited by what organized labor has succeeded in bringing about, and if it can do good so successfully with the comparatively few who are organized what could be accomplished by thorough organization? Think this over, and go out into the highways and the byways and preach the gospel of trade unionism, and gather them in. Spread the light.—Machinists' "Journal."

It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one-tenth part of their time, to be employed in its service, but idleness taxes many of us more, if we reckon all that is spent in absolute sloth, or doing of nothing, with that which is spent in idle employments or amusements.—Benjamin Franklin.

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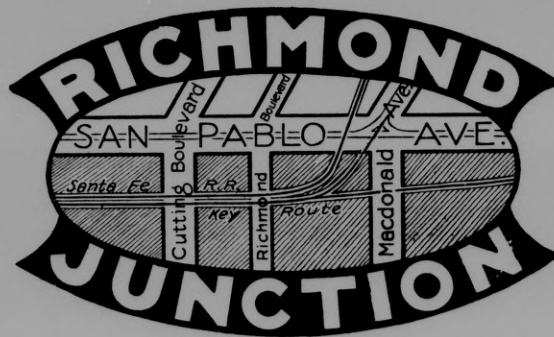
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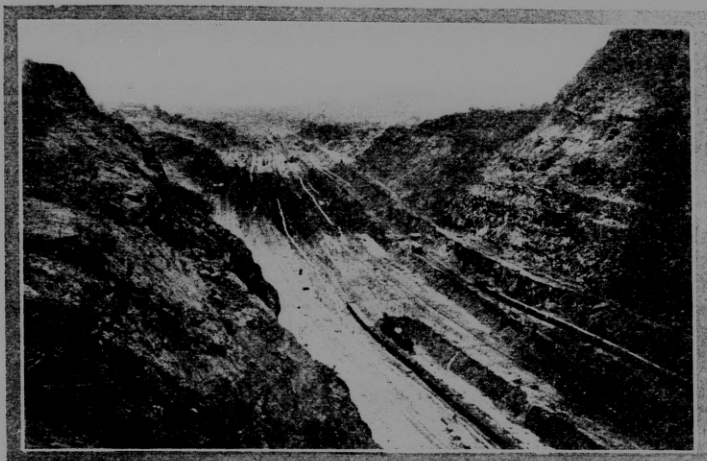


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Three Signs of the Times

By Alice Park

A Suffrage Parade, a Labor Procession, and a Militant Meeting

Three of the many phases of the woman's rebellion in England can be illustrated by three stories of my own experience. On my way home from the International Woman Suffrage Congress in Budapest in June, 1913, I spent a month in England. The first three days of the month I was a pilgrim, one of the thousands of woman suffragists who made a pilgrimage from every corner of England into London. The next day I marched three miles in London with the working people from the east end. The day after, I attended a militant meeting and heard Mrs. Pankhurst address her followers.

The contrast between the Saturday arrival in Hyde Park, the Sunday procession in the streets, and the Monday meeting in the pavilion, illustrates three of the many kinds of rebellion now going on in England.

The Saturday pilgrimage was non-militant. It represents 500 branch societies. All the way from village to village, the banners and speakers proclaimed the pilgrims law abiding. One man speaker, mayor of a small town, called it "lor-abidin'." It had taken six weeks for the pilgrims from the Scotland border to reach London. From day to day meetings were held in town squares and on village greens, literature was distributed, and a gay appearance presented with ribbons, and regalia in "the colors." On every hat was a straw cockade in imitation of the shells of the medieval crusaders. It was expected that the pilgrimage would prove that the non-militant women outnumber the militants, and that this fact would impress the nation.

"One-day pilgrims" joined for the one day when the women marched through their own town. But even with this temporary increase, the groups were of only medium size. The one I joined three days out of London, and to which a voter was a welcome addition, numbered eighty-one. The final day inside the London boundaries, the number increased suddenly, and the entrance into Hyde Park was a creditable showing. But in 1910 the militants had led the greatest parade London had ever seen. The pilgrimage of the non-militants fell far short of that epoch-making demonstration.

At six o'clock all over the park a suffrage resolution was offered at all nineteen platforms. I had visited them all during the late afternoon. The group I happened to be among at resolution time listened to the reading, scattered voices voted in its favor, nobody voted no, and there was faint applause and no enthusiasm. It was a disappointment. The people didn't seem to care. They looked on with mild curiosity. The contrast Sunday afternoon was all the more striking.

From the East End of London.

Sunday afternoon I joined the working people in White Chapel. We marched through London streets to the famous Trafalgar Square to make a protest in favor of free speech. We were not dressed in white, nor did we have special hats and decorations to make a gay showing. Everybody wore working clothes. There were red liberty caps carried high on poles, and several bands played the Marseillaise. All the women and men held their heads up, and many sang the song. It was a spirited procession. My place was with the clerks of the Women's Social and Political Union, of which I had been for some time a member. This is the organization led by Mrs. Pankhurst. My broad ribbon containing the word "voter" attracted much attention, and dozens of the marchers coveted a place near the ribbon.

On both sides of the procession marched policemen in single file, so close together that they seemed a barricade. It was impossible to tell whether they were intended to hold us in check or to give us protection. The presence of large numbers of police is not conducive to peace. Crowds gather out of curiosity, and the police and crowds together create disorder, followed by arrests of those who by chance are within

reach. But in the case of the Sunday procession of working women and working men, all was orderly the entire distance. People riding on the tops of the motor busses cheered us and waved votes for women pennants almost over us.

The word had been whispered that Sylvia Pankhurst, who was then in hiding, would appear at the square and make an address. This she did, although the monument was surrounded by

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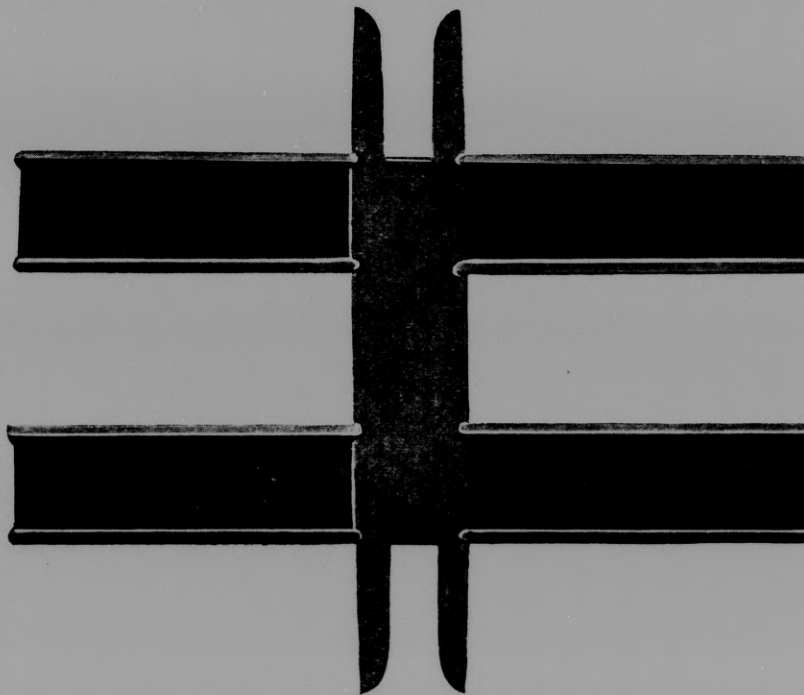
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"bobbies." At the end of the meeting a resolution was offered. It passed with shouts of approbation and hands held high in air.

It is the working people of London whose threats are heard by the prime minister and by parliament, and their share in militancy is a notable one.

Mrs. Pankhurst's "Cat and Mouse" License.

Monday afternoon was the time of the regular weekly meeting of Mrs. Pankhurst's organization. Only a few had heard the word in confidence that Mrs. Pankhurst herself was to come to the meeting and appear on the platform. She was recovering from a hunger and thirst strike in prison, and had been temporarily released on "a cat and mouse" license only a few days before. She had been revived by transfusion of blood. After the chairman and one other woman had addressed the audience, the curtains back of the stage parted, and Mrs. Pankhurst in a wheeled chair was pushed forward. At her hand was her nurse, and close by was her doctor friend.

The immense audience rose and started to cheer, but the chairman held up her hand and requested silence on account of Mrs. Pankhurst's condition. The speech this great leader made was heard in all parts of the house.

After the chair was wheeled out of sight the enthusiasm of the audience burst all control. There were so many voices, both low and loud, that it was impossible to know what was said, but it was the universal language of loyalty to the cause. Many stood on seats. The collection amounted to \$1500. The concluding speeches were interrupted by shouts of approval and comment, English fashion. It has been an age-long custom of Englishmen in public audiences to show their approval and disapproval from time to time by comments and questions, as well as by applause and hisses. When Englishwomen raised their voices also, eight years ago, the violence visited upon them started the militant movement.

The legal document called a license, under which Mrs. Pankhurst was permitted for a few days to be "a mouse," to be captured again on its expiration by "the cat," was put up at auction. A request came from the audience that it be read. As each clause specified something the mouse must or must not do while out on license, the absurdity of expecting Mrs. Pankhurst to show respect for man-made laws and to obey the series of commands, struck the entire audience, and the reading was punctuated by shouts of derision and other signs of rebellion.

The contrast in the spirit of the crowds of the three days was most striking. The earnest women of the non-militant pilgrimage, proud to be constitutional, brought forth mild approval or indifference from the onlookers. The working people's procession, with its music and high spirits, was accompanied by cheers from spectators. The rebellious spirit of the militants, to whom patience long ago ceased to be a virtue, was contagious, producing enthusiasm, self-sacrifice and devotion.

Are the Militants Gaining or Losing?

There are fifty suffrage headquarters in London alone, and branches are scattered all over the United Kingdom. There are militant, constitutional and all the degrees between the two. The stubborn refusal of the English government to grant votes to women is futile in the face of the great number organized in a just cause. The woman is an irresistible force and the government is not an immovable rock.

"The militants with shock on shock
Continue putting back the clock."

It is frequently said that militancy is a mistake, that it stands in the way of woman's advancement, and that the militants have put back the clock of progress. On the contrary the militants,

in eight years, have planted in the minds of people the world around, the fundamental thought that women are people. To raise half the human race to consideration is an achievement. The world has condemned, but it has thought.

As for the violence of the militant women, it is well to remember that the suffragists tried ordinary methods first and kept on trying forty years. It must be remembered also that the English government broke its own laws, and treated the first suffragettes with great violence, before the women followed its example at all. The acts of the early suffragettes look mild and harmless today. The government has gone on increasing its violence, and has thus created and fostered the women's rebellion. It ill becomes American women voters to misunderstand the militant women of England, to whom they owe the world wave of publicity that swept them into political freedom.

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Farmers and the Eight-Hour Law

By Theodore Johnson

As is generally the case where the many are to be benefited instead of a favored few, the opposition to the universal eight-hour law is conducting its campaign under false pretenses. The Chamber of Commerce Prosperity Edition of the "Bulletin" took occasion to send up its wail against the proposed measure. That was to be expected, for a law intended to spread prosperity more evenly around must be distasteful to members of the Chamber of Commerce.

One of the gubernatorial candidates in the primary elections, W. C. Ralston, made his campaign on the issue of the universal eight-hour law, and as his arguments in opposition to the measure are being sent broadcast over the State, it might be proper to inform city dwellers as to the position and logic of Mr. Ralston on the question.

We will quote Mr. Ralston from his pamphlet entitled, "The Proposed Eight-Hour Law—What It Means, and How It Would Affect You."

Mr. Ralston protests against the measure "in the name of the fruit grower, the dairyman, the viticulturist, the stockman and every individual who through choice or necessity is engaged in work which must conform to the vagaries of nature."

In another sentence he describes the measure as "an absurd attempt to legislate climate and nature into law." We admit that California possesses some climate which is a law unto itself, especially in San Francisco. But we did not know before that the climate is an insuperable obstacle to the enactment of a universal eight-hour law. One might offer no objection, however, if other compensating advantages would go with it—for instance, that the sale of small tracts of land on the installment plan would be a crime against climate, if the representations of the real estate agent as to advantages of location, soil and perpetual water rights (that is perpetual water rights without water) should prove illusory in any particular, or if the glowing circulars sent out by chambers of commerce with reference to scarcity of help and fabulous wages should in any wise be found untrue or unreliable by foreign immigrants.

Before leaving this Ralstonian concept of crimes against climate, we might suggest a further generalization thereof so as to include crimes against human nature. If we cannot legislate against climate, how could we possibly legislate against nature. If such be the truth, how can we legislate at all for the people of a State like California, which possesses so much climate and so much nature, both human and divine.

Mr. Ralston says: "I am not opposed to the principles sought to be embodied in the eight-hour law." He says further: "No fairminded person will object to an eight-hour law for the mechanic, artisan and the city dwelling wage earner." Good so far. But he does not stay good, for he proceeds: "But the same fairmindedness must protest against such a law being forced upon others to whom it is neither desirable nor reasonable." We feel disappointed in Mr. Ralston. He intimates that one is not fairminded if one would force a law upon others who deem such law neither desirable nor unreasonable. If that be true, very few laws could be enacted, as there will always be some affected by a new law who will deem it undesirable and unreasonable as to them. Mr. Ralston reminds us of the Polish Diet, which required every law to be passed by unanimous vote.

To explain his position, Mr. Ralston proceeds as follows, and he prints it in italics to signify that he means just what he says: "Certainly the

liberty of the individual would be unwarrantably curtailed if the farmer, the dairyman, the fruit grower, the canner, the dried-fruit packer and the stockman, whose industries depend upon the seasons and upon climate, were not permitted to work as conditions require."

We have seen that Mr. Ralston appeals to the mechanics, artisans and city-dwelling wage earners, plus all fairminded persons. In the last sentence he tells us in whose behalf we are to oppose the proposed eight-hour law, as well as giving the reasons why we should oppose it.

It might be well to remind Mr. Ralston that

employers who have acceded to reduction of hours for city wage earners have generally opposed such reduction, and, complying against their will, they may be of the same opinion still, and therefore likely to oppose this law. If we remember rightly, very few chambers of commerce are in favor of eight-hour conditions for any trade, even in the cities where such have been enforced by the wage earners. Hence the fairminded portion of the people in the cities do not include all for whom Mr. Ralston attempts to speak, and certainly not chambers of commerce; and, further, when he speaks of the per-

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sons whose industries depend upon the seasons and upon climate, and whose liberties would be unwarrantably curtailed if the universal eight-hour law were enacted, he ignores entirely the workers on the farms, in the orchards, canneries or packing houses, and presumes to speak only for the individuals who own and operate them. In other words, Mr. Ralston appeals to employees in the cities to oppose the eight-hour law on behalf of country employers. He uses the old argument about the sacred constitutional liberty to contract which is being invaded by the proposed law. That argument is familiar to city workers, in their long contests with employers for the enforcement of legal and union regulations. It follows that the opposition to the universal eight-hour law is using the same arguments as were used against reduction of hours for mechanics, etc.

Here is another fair sample of the Ralstonian logic: "The head of a large factory can devise means for supervising his men and for securing the execution of his orders. But the owner of a farm or orchard can use hired labor to advantage only when his own example and foresight can supply the needed stimulus, and when he can work and the laborers can work for such hours at such times as ultimate profit requires." It would seem to city workers that means can be found on the farm as well as in the factory to supervise men and secure the execution of orders, and the regard for "ultimate profits" is as much an incentive in the factory as on the farm.

Ralston says the agriculturist, canner and packer cannot afford the increased expense that would result from the operation of the law. Let us take a concrete example. It has been demonstrated that a watermelon generally retailed at 50 cents will bring the producer 10 cents, the railroad three cents, the distributor or grocer 10 cents—altogether 23 cents—the remainder, or 27 cents, represents the charge of the middleman, the commission merchant, who is a member of the chamber of commerce. Who profits most by the transaction? The producer, railroad and distributor each have more capital invested and employ more persons than the commission man, who requires, comparatively speaking, little capital, and employs no help. The farmer, railroad and groceryman could all afford to pay double wages to their employees if the unjust profits of the commission merchant were eliminated; even the ultimate consumer could get his watermelon cheaper if the hog in the middle were eliminated, or satisfied with a fair share of prosperity.

The high-cost-of-living bogie is trotted out and made service of to impress the city dwellers of the danger that farm products may rise in value as a consequence of this law. The waste in marketing as already shown, if eliminated, would offset any increase in cost of production. The next Legislature will again be asked to enact the produce exchange commission bill, which will eliminate the exorbitant profits of middlemen. But you may depend upon it the legislative bureau of the Chamber of Commerce will fight that bill.

The so-called scarcity of labor in harvest time is due to two causes. First, the long hours, poor pay and miserable living conditions offered farm workers. Second, because of the lack of intensified and diversified farming utilizing labor at all seasons. Other countries producing the same products as California do not suffer from scarcity of help in the harvest season.

To keep up the ideals of the Chamber of Commerce as to what prosperity California may bring to its people, it may be necessary to work labor on the farms and in the orchards from sunrise to sunset, at low wages and at the utmost limit of human endurance. But how long will that kind of exploitation succeed? Already the brutalized workers on hop ranches have rebelled. Rome was forced to use prisoners of war to cultivate its

farms. Some of these slaves revolted, and it took the lives of forty thousand patricians to quell the rebellion; and yet Rome did not last forever. Can California successfully refuse to make farm labor as attractive and remunerative as work in the cities? The hordes of aliens coming through the Panama Canal may be used for a time to keep up the traditions on the California farm, but we reckon little with the intelligence and enterprise of civilized workers if we imagine, like Mr. Ralston, that the climate of California demands slave or brutalized labor to develop the resources and riches of the Golden State. And Mr. Ralston makes a colossal error if he imagines that his aphorism, that crops do not ripen by the clock and that man cannot legislate against climate, is going to restrain labor in the cities from uniting with labor in the country for the humanization of modern industry.

If we examine the arguments of the opponents

of the universal eight-hour law we will find that the only real objection they can find with the law is that it is going to cost a little more money, and therefore reduce the profits of a few employers. That is the result in every clime and every land where hours of labor are reduced, wages increased and the laborer permitted to enjoy an increased share of the products of his toil. It is the sign manual of modern progress, and if the privileged few succeed in blotting it out for a few seasons they will meet, in another form, much more drastic and unwelcome legislation to thwart their opposition.

There is a compensation in the movements of men and ideas; when the pendulum is too long held back it makes a greater swing, and by its momentum carries farther than even its friends intended. So will Ralston's opposition intensify instead of defeat the aspirations of city and country labor to secure the enactment of this law.

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The Human Element in Business

By Will J. French

On October 10, 1911, the voters of the State, by a majority of 82,312, added a section to Article XX of the Constitution of California, whereby the Legislature was empowered to create and enforce a liability on the part of all employers to compensate their employees for industrial injuries sustained, "irrespective of the fault of either party."

As a result of this emphatic expression of opinion, there came into existence on September 1, 1911, California's first compensation law. It was optional in character. Both employers and employees had the right to elect compensation, but this right of election, so far as the employees were concerned, was a myth, because the employees either followed the employers' action or sought some other employment. The Roseberry law served a very useful purpose. It aroused public interest in the deplorable position of thousands of injured workers and their dependents. No provision had been made for any equitable way of meeting the wants of those who were doing the work of the community, in case of industrial accident. If death came, the widows and children were frequently helpless, or dependent upon public or private charity.

This first law was unsatisfactory because of its optional nature. Neither employers nor employees knew their exact position at all times, and endless confusion resulted. The defenses of the fellow-servant rule and assumption of risk were abolished, and contributory negligence was made comparative. These were very material gains over prior conditions, and were in line with the steps taken by nearly all the countries of the earth.

The Present Law.

Following the Roseberry law came the workmen's compensation insurance and safety act, sometimes referred to as the Boynton law. It was drafted by the Industrial Accident Board, after very careful consideration. For the first time, probably, in considering such legislation, organized employers and organized employees were consulted and their views obtained. It was early found that the most backward country in dealing with the industrial-accident problem was the United States. Germany started the compensation movement in 1884. Russia passed a compensation law in 1903. There could be no better answer to the criticism that this type of legislation is experimental than to refer to the Russian law. Other countries abolished employers' liability and substituted workmen's compensation, until the movement was universal, excepting on this continent. This reproach is fast disappearing.

Congress will soon pass a bill providing for financial assistance for all injured federal employees, and for full payments for permanent injuries and for the dependents of those who are killed in the service.

With the adoption in New York of a compensation law on the 1st day of July, twenty-three States have declared for the compensation principle, and it is believed to be a question of but a few years until there will be uniformity of legislation providing for compulsory payments to those hurt while at work, as well as provision for the dependents of those killed.

When the present compulsory law was proposed, there was severe criticism of some of its provisions. The experience of the first seven months of this year shows that these criticisms were unwarranted. It is generally conceded that there should be added to production, in part at least, the human element. All other costs are

added as a matter of course. There are many students of social questions who believe the labor cost, in its different aspects, to be the most important. In California we are beginning to grasp this truth.

There are three main parts of the Boynton law: compensation, insurance and safety.

The Compensation Provisions.

All workers come under the compulsory sections, except those engaged in agriculture and in household domestic service. It is likely that the law will be changed so as to include all who work, and there is no doubt that this would be

more satisfactory than having any exempted class or classes.

California's law is the only one of its kind that provides for life pensions for those who have sustained permanent injuries. An elaborate schedule for rating permanent disabilities has been worked out, based on the nature of the physical injury or disfigurement, the occupation of the injured employee and his age. This means that the hurt man will be cared for as long as he lives, if that be necessary because of loss of earning power. The schedule book referred to permits of 1,080,000,000 combinations. In other words, that number of questions asked can be

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answered by consulting the tables. It is the contention of the Industrial Accident Commission that the cost of the life pensions is borne by the workers by reason of the fact that the waiting period was lengthened from one week, as under the Roseberry law, to two weeks under the present law.

The Heaviest of Tolls.

There were reported to the Industrial Accident Commission 31,333 industrial accidents for the seven months of this year ending July 31st. Out of this total, 313 deaths resulted. There were 698 permanent injuries and the temporary disabilities totalled 30,322. Injuries caused by rupture are especially difficult for the commission to determine, because of the inability to ascertain exactly when the rupture happened. There were 199 such cases during the first seven months of 1914. During July last there were reported 5039 accidents divided as follows: temporary disability, 4847; permanent disability, 102; death, 90.

Concerning Settlement of Controversies.

Out of the 31,333 industrial accidents for the first seven months of this year, all were settled under the terms of the law excepting 392 disputed cases. These were referred to the Industrial Accident Commission for adjudication. Every effort has been made to hold hearings at which evidence may be presented at a minimum of cost to the contending parties. Referees have been appointed in different parts of the State to take evidence and submit their findings to the commission. The members of the commission hear cases in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

There is rarely necessity of engaging the services of an attorney. The aim of the commission is to award the whole amount of compensation to the man who is injured and entitled thereto, and to protect him in every way from paying out any sum for expense, because when a man is injured he deserves all that he can get. There is but little waiting time, comparatively speaking, until cases are decided, despite the fact that many intricate questions have been presented to the commission as a result of the problems that have arisen under the new law.

Care of the Injured.

The medical, surgical and hospital treatment sections have created some discussion. It has been held that the obligation having been placed upon the employer, that he has the right to name the doctor and the hospital. The State Compensation Insurance Fund has taken a liberal view in this connection, and any doctor of repute who is satisfactory to the medical director of the fund can treat the injured man. It is believed that the sections of the law will be amended, and it is thought by some that provided the medical attention is competent, there should be left a discretion to the injured wage earner.

State Insurance a Success.

The last report of the manager, C. W. Fellows, of the State Compensation Insurance Fund, dated July 10, 1914, shows that 4417 employers have taken out insurance with the State Fund. The estimate is that the annual earnings of employees covered by State insurance reaches the sum of \$50,000,000. The total admitted assets are \$433,066.25, and the liabilities \$240,536.68, leaving a surplus of admitted assets over liabilities of \$192,529.57. This latter sum includes a special appropriation of \$100,000 set aside by the last Legislature for the State Compensation Insurance Fund. The Fund has had to pay a compensation in 1356 instances since the beginning of the year, including nine death cases.

There are twenty private insurance companies selling compensation coverage, in addition to the

State, so that employers have opportunity to select from any of these carriers, or to join an interinsurance company, or to form an insurance organization in any line of business desired. Insurance is not compulsory. The employer is entirely relieved from all obligations if he takes out a policy.

"Safety First" a Winner.

The Safety Department is making excellent progress. For the first time in the history of the U. S. Bureau of Mines a plan was suggested and adopted whereby the Government and the State have agreed to work in harmony in providing for safe conditions in the mining industry. H. M. Wolflin, an expert of the Bureau of Mines, was assigned to California. He has been making a survey of the field during the last few months, and has made innumerable suggestions to mine operators, practically all of which have been adopted. Later on, hearings will be held so that

these suggestions may be made general orders. Mr. Wolflin has an assistant, also on the Federal staff, who is visiting the mining sections and teaching the men first-aid work. The State is paying half the salary and expenses of Mr. Wolflin, and the Government pays the other half. The expenses of the assistant are also paid by the State.

Mr. John R. Brownell was selected as superintendent of safety. He came to his position with a splendid training, both technical and practical. He has associated with him three safety engineers in San Francisco and one in Los Angeles. These men have been kept busy complying with the requests of employers to assist them in safeguarding their establishments. The Commission has advocated home-made guards, and has afforded employers every facility to introduce needed reforms in operation at a minimum of cost.

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Public Hearings.

During the month of September public hearings will be held in Los Angeles, San Diego, Bakersfield, Fresno, Stockton, Sacramento and San Francisco, at which tentative general safety orders will be presented for the criticism of employers, employees and others interested. After these hearings, these orders will be made permanent, unless good reason is shown to the contrary. The Wisconsin experience has been very valuable in this connection, and the safety orders of that State have been issued with the general approval of employers and wage earners.

Safety Museums.

A safety museum has been opened at 525 Market street, San Francisco, open to the public. More than one hundred exhibits are now displayed, and several are on their way. Shortly a similar step will be taken in Los Angeles. The different methods of covering dangerous parts of machinery and providing for safe conditions of employment are shown. Since the introduction of workmen's compensation laws a tremendous impetus has been given to the "Safety First" movement.

Each Preventable Accident is a Social Wrong.

With the record showing one death every fifteen minutes, day and night, and one injured every sixteen seconds, day and night, in the United States, the first aim of the Industrial Accident Commission is to do all that is possible to prevent men and women from taking needless risks. The men in the safety department have been selected exclusively because of their ability,

and they respond to requests from either employers or employees to investigate conditions and advise improvements. The situation has developed so that the suggestions of the safety engineers before hearings are very generally observed.

While this work is in its infancy, and the field has heretofore been neglected, yet the signs point to cordial co-operation between employers and employees. So far, the safety department has found this to be the spirit, and believes it will continue. There is no doubt as to the employee's attitude, and the new law and the publicity pertaining thereto, added to the fact that the fewer accidents there are the less money there is to pay, has resulted in an awakened interest on the part of those concerned who are not employees.

Occupational diseases should also be included in the compensation law, because there is such a close relation between industrial diseases and in-

dustrial accidents that both should be taken care of and charged to the industry.

The Compensation Principle is Stationary.

Despite the short experience of the few months of 1914, it may truthfully be stated that the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act is a splendid forward step. It needs amendment, and will be amended from time to time as experience warrants. The principle is conceded that no longer should an injured employee, or the widow and little children of one killed, be ruthlessly cast aside simply because men are plentiful. This added cost to production is equitable, too long delayed, and the aim should be to extend the law and all it stands for so that full provision may be made for lost time from industrial accidents. It matters not what the payment, no sum can compensate for pain, suffering and disfigurement. It is likewise true that the loss of a bread-winner cannot be computed in dollars and cents.

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REFUSES TO SPEAK FOR PAY.

At Philadelphia, while personally pledging his best efforts to the committee having in charge the "union forward" movement, President Gompers has declined to make an address to raise funds to finance the movement. President Gompers declined to speak to workingmen where an admission fee is charged. He declared the gospel of trades unionism is free and without price and that his preaching of it would be done only under circumstances that would make it free to all. The A. F. of L. executive made an effective plea for unity among trade unionists. "Without unity," he declared, "your efforts to secure your rights are defeated before you start. Trade unionism should alone be our slogan. We should eliminate every cult and ism from our ranks and with unity as our watchword present a solid front in the great cause that has for its aim the welfare and advancement of humanity."

"While listening to your deliberations I am impressed with the fact that some of you are not working in harmony."

"You charge each other with more offenses than are charged against you by special privilege, which has long exploited you for its own benefit. Each of you declare your position to be correct and insist that the other has some sinister, selfish interest he wishes to advance. 'A plague on both your houses.' Cease this constant attempt to belittle each other and save your energy to promote the welfare of the greatest force making for the advance and welfare of mankind."

"If labor acts as a unit there is no limit to what it can accomplish in Philadelphia. Divided, it is defeated before it begins."

"Trades unionism and trades unionism only must be our slogan. We must eliminate from our ranks all effort of individuals to advance their pet hobbies, and battle under the banner of unity."

"In this way, and in this way only can the great cause of organized labor, which has helped the individual to a more equitable distribution of the wealth he has produced, and for which thousands of men have consecrated their lives for advancement of humanity, be brought to a successful culmination."

Fanaticism is a sure token either of weakness in numbers or of weakness in argument.—James Russell Lowell.

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TEXTILE WORKERS ASK AID.

Officers of the United Textile Workers of America have issued an appeal for funds for the benefit of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Company's striking workers at Atlanta, Ga. Last October these workers, employed under the most demoralizing conditions, organized a union, but the discriminating tactics of the company drove them on strike. The textile officials say: "It is impossible to describe the intense poverty and wretchedness of the textile workers in the Southern cotton mills, working in the company's mill, dealing at the company's store, dwelling in company's shacks." It is charged that children of tender years are working for as low as 32 cents a week. The workers are demanding, among other things, the abolishment of child labor, and this feature of their strike should appeal to every right-thinking citizen. A commissary has been established to provide for the bare necessities of the 2000 men, women and children involved in the strike. The textile workers are asking that contributions be forwarded to Secretary Albert Hibbert, Box 742, Fall River, Mass., for the purpose of feeding these workers in their battle for a living wage, sanitary shop conditions, and the right of their little ones to live and play.

DOES UNIONISM PAY?

"Does unionism pay?" is answered by officers of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, who announce: "For the first six months of the present year, our records show wage increases to 19,300 members of fifty-four locals, equal to an annual aggregate of \$1,410,000. During the six months, through the International Association, there was paid 211 death and disability benefits in the sum of \$102,888."

TO LICENSE OPERATORS.

At Tacoma, Wash., the common council has passed an ordinance providing for the examination and licensing of picture machine operators. No license shall be granted to persons under 18 years of age. The examination shall be conducted by city officials. A fee of \$10 is charged operators of the first and second class, and for operators of the third class no fee shall be charged. For renewals, the fee shall be \$1.

TEXTILE WORKERS TRIUMPH.

"If the union is a good thing for you, it probably will be for me, too. You have lost a lot of money and so have we. Let's get together now," declared the manager of the firm of Dobson & Co. of Philadelphia in his statement that the company had yielded to the demands of textile workers, who went on strike nearly four months ago because of wage reductions. The workers were without organization when they struck, but were quickly chartered by the bona fide Textile Workers' Union, which assisted them in their contest. Under the agreement the management abandons its former hostile attitude toward organization and recognizes the union.

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WHEN THERE ARE MORE THAN FIVE?

By Theresa H. Russell, in "The Painter."

How a family of five, father, mother and three children, can live on \$9 a week, is to be demonstrated soon, according to the Washington "Post," by Superintendent and Mrs. J. P. S. Neligh, heads of Neighborhood House, a social settlement of the city. A little four-room house is to be the scene of the experiment, on which Supt. Neligh has expended \$150 in making it "as sanitary as possible."

To adult minds that find interest in playing with dolls and in games of make-believe this project will doubtless prove to be diverting. As a sociological "experiment," however, it has exactly as much value as the temporary appearance of Marie Antoinette and her court in the roles of dairy maids. Students of history may remember that this enterprise furnished much amusement to the court but was not regarded with the highest favor by the populace whom these ladies and gentlemen were pleased to fancy they were emulating.

It would be interesting to know just what Mr. and Mrs. Neligh intend to demonstrate by their experiment, to justify the attention that has been attracted to it. That five persons can sustain life on \$9 a week and not die of actual starvation is a self-evident fact. It is evident because the average (not the minimum) income of 96 per cent of the heads of families in this country of alleged "prosperity" is \$601 a year. If \$601 a year is an average wage it is plain that great masses of people must be receiving and subsisting on even less than \$9 a week.

That no family can live in comfort, sufficiency or decency on \$9 a week must also be self-evident to any one except a fatuous theorist. I have examined many budgets of theoretical minimum expenditure and have yet to find one that allowed for such luxuries for instance as tooth brushes and dentifrice—not to mention dentist bills.

A deprivation of this sort is doubtless in the interests of economy. When the members of the \$9 a week household have lost all their teeth through decay they will need even less food than they do now. Also it enables those of the well supplied classes to maintain a superior air and to deplore the ignorance of the poor who "neglect" their bodily necessities.

In view of the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Neligh are to expend \$150 in advance upon their living quarters before they even begin their valuable experiment this particular budget will be just a little more ridiculous than such budgets usually are. In the case of the typical wage earner, whose conditions of life by some violent stretch of the imagination they fancy they are simulating, this advance endowment of \$150 will doubtless automatically drop from the skies whenever need demands.

I shall refrain from the obvious suggestion to Mr. and Mrs. Neligh that it is a pity to limit their interesting and valuable experiment to one week. Or from asking them why they do not continue it indefinitely and divide their own surplus income, whatever that may be over \$9 a week, with the hundreds of thousands of wage earners in this country who are struggling along on even less than that.

But to them and various other persons who have expressed an interest in this project I should like to put one question.

Why should it be considered desirable to devise further methods of scrimping, scraping, saving, denying, repressing and of existing without the barest physical necessities in a country which every year produces more than it consumes? In a country in which two billion dollars are annually expended in advertising and "salesmanship" in order to get rid of the unconsumed surplus?

If they will put their intelligences to work upon the problem of effecting a fairer distribution of the commodities which are produced by labor, but of which labor is allowed to consume only the fraction that its scanty wages enable it

to buy, they may arrive at some economic solution worthy the consideration of adult minds. But their present efforts to achieve a minimum standard of possible existence would seem to be about the minimum of achievement.



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THE BOARD OF STRATEGY.

By A. C. Shoemaker.

If one may chance to drop in at some frequented saloon

He will note the martial spirit sung into some old-world tune.

"The Marseillaise," "Britannia," and the stately "Wacht am Rhine,"

Are the means used by the songsters to assert: "That land is mine!"

Frequent argument and outburst, serious talk and sober mien—

Thus emotions o'er the conflict are reflected in the scene.

Or, perchance, the place is quiet, and the frequenters are few—

Three or four old grizzled cronies gathered for their glass of brew;

Here it is the serious business of the struggle over-sea

Is taken up in earnest by the Board of Strategy. 'Tis true their acts are unofficial, and their tactics may be wrong,

But far more helpful to their country, they believe, than ringing song.

With fingers gliding o'er the bar the campaign is mapped out

In imaginary figures—here a victory, there a rout; Here, in eighteen-hundred-seventy, Moltke, Bismarck, and their host

Went from triumph on to triumph—finally fulfilling Moltke's boast

That, come Christmas, he would wine and dine in Paris as a close

To that quick campaign of slaughter, marked by timely, crushing blows.

Here Rezonville and Gravelotte, there is Metz, and, last, Sedan,

Where Napoleon III was taken—ended his ambitious plan.

But these are battles of the past; so to the present they return,

This board, of which the leaders over-sea may never learn.

Their projected movements fall upon deaf ears, for he who draws

Their libations from the barrels is concerned not with their flaws.

So, the tide of fancied struggles surges back and forth between

These peaceable contenders who, though seeing, are unseen.

Thus their kaisers, kings and leaders lose this knowledge which might be

Put to use if they but knew of this great Board of Strategy.



ANDREW J. GALLAGHER
President Labor Council

At last they take adjournment, but before they leave they toast

Each the other's stalwart army, without rancor, without boast.

The Briton speaks: "This war's a shame, though were it left to me

For settlement, I'd settle it, and that right merrily.

I'd impress every suffragette and at the front I'd place

The bloomin' bunch, and think you they the Dutch would ever face?"

At length from seeming lethargy the publican awakes

And, looking at the Board, he this idle remark makes:

"They say their Belgian captors dispelled German gloom and fear

By standing treat to quantities of good old lager beer."

On hearing this, Herr Schnitzel made the cautious observation

That, while showing chivalry, it struck straight at the safety of his nation;

"Der Kaiser must be careful dot dis news spreads not too far,

Or der all whole Cherman army dey gif up und line der bar!"

We cannot come to the right judgment in biography unless we are grounded in history. It is knowledge of the world for the knowing of men. Question the character, whether he worked in humanity's mixed motives, for great ends, on the whole; or whether he inclined to be merely adroit, a juggler for his purpose. Many of the famous are only clever interpreters of the popular wishes. Real greatness must be based on morality.—George Meredith.

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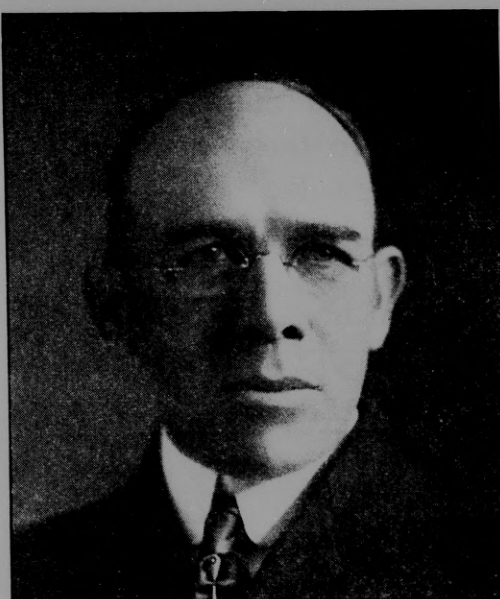
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SAN FRANCISCO

Leisure and Labor

By James Edward Rogers

The president of the Recreation League of San Francisco, in his opening address of the 1914 year, gave utterance to this significant statement: "Democracy should provide not only equal opportunities for all to live and work, but also to pursue happiness. Citizens who are to serve the State most efficiently and to develop themselves most completely in body, mind and soul, must have proper opportunities and environments for recreation as well as for work. Grown men and women as well as children, manual laborers as well as brain workers, have a right to enjoy a part of every twenty-four hours in wholesome recreation which will restore to them the energies spent during their working hours."

Percy MacKaye, the great dramatist, truly said that "the use of a nation's leisure is the test of its civilization." Hence public amusement is a matter of public weal.

The recreation question is not one of children's playgrounds and social centers alone, but is the big question of public leisure. Have the people—young and old—leisure? What do they do with it? What can they do with it? What provisions are being made, both by public and private sources, to make their leisure time wholesome and profitable? This, in a nutshell, is the recreation problem.

This question of leisure necessarily interests industry and labor, particularly labor. As yet, however, the laboring people have not awakened to the significance of this tremendous recreation movement that has swept over the country the past twenty years, until perhaps at the present time when the Labor Council of this city is coming into close touch with the work of the Recreation League and is giving its support to it.

Close co-operation between the Labor Council and the Recreation League will be potent of much civic good for this community. Industry has long appreciated the value of leisure as it affects business, and it has spent much money in making leisure profitable to it. The business man perhaps as much, if not more, than others, is interested in the community's welfare and is vitally concerned with the problem of how his employees spend their leisure time. The cry in the business world today is "Efficiency!" and the business man realizes that he must have employees who are "on the job" bright and early, with clear brains and steady nerves—men and women who have not dissipated the evening previous their capabilities and energies in misusing their leisure time.

The managers of large concerns such as department stores and factories have themselves assumed the task of providing decent, clean recreation for their employees. Sums approaching close to the million mark have been spent by such concerns in providing amusement for their employees. All this is not done merely for altruistic reasons, for employers are just as anxious to assure themselves a class of employees who shall be permanent, happy, clear-headed and always on the job as to give these employees recreation. They find that this welfare work pays in increased dividends and in decreased labor troubles. They realize that the girls and young men who spend their idle hours in pursuit of the wrong sort of amusement are restless, listless, inefficient and often useless. Nay, there is a further loss which this welfare work saves concerns. Many have medical and pension systems, and those who misspend their recreation hours are always on the sick list or soon on the pension payroll. Furthermore, new legislation, such as

the Workmen's Compensation Act, has made the listless and indifferent workman a menace to be avoided by the thoughtful.

In fact we could take every branch of human life and activity and see in the various fields that man is a play animal and not a work animal and that with the increase of leisure he will seek further amusement. The student of society, with the welfare of the race at heart, has come to the conclusion that the "use of a nation's leisure is a test of its civilization."

However, this welfare and recreation work now established in large shops, factories and stores

is sometimes bought at the sacrifice of small wages. Ofttimes we find such places pay a bare living wage, although this does not necessarily follow. There are some stores in this country that both carry on these activities to develop the industry and energy of their workers and at the same time pay maximum salaries. These stores should be encouraged. But the place that makes a bid for public sympathy by doing social service work for its employees and at the same time pays starvation wages should be condemned.

Recreation, and the work of the Recreation League, touches labor and the Labor Council in

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many more ways than the average person thinks. In the first place, the League is sounding the slogan that eight hours a day for recreation for the people is as essential as eight hours for the working day. Soon we will have eight hours for work, eight at home and eight for recreation. The old day gave 12 hours at work, from six to six, and twelve at home. This new leisure—eight hours of recreation—that has been thrust upon us can make or break an individual; can help or injure a community. Therefore it must be carefully guarded and restrained. There are some people who cannot stand too much leisure.

The big captains of industry have awakened to this new national problem—this matter of the leisure of the working classes—and they have given utterance to the opinion that this nation will thrive or decay as the leisure of the people is improved or dissipated. It is therefore the duty of labor to see that people are provided with healthy, wholesome and intelligent forms of recreation. The duty of the public in this matter is clear, and so our municipalities are providing, through their park, school and playground commissions, sport fields, athletic grounds, swimming tanks, recreation beaches, playgrounds, band concerts, and are opening up school houses in the evenings for social and civic work.

Labor, particularly, should see to it that the public provides many of these people's recreational centers, where the working boy and girl and man and woman may find clean recreational activity, instead of being forced to look for pleasure in the forms of commercialized amusements such as skating rinks, dance halls, pool rooms, where the elements of gambling, immorality and liquor hover. The misuse of leisure time is not recreation, but dissipation, and it will be a sad day for this nation when labor dissipates its energy. Labor knows too well that modern business is discarding not only the old, but even the middle-aged man, in favor of the youth with energy and intelligence. Therefore the man who conserves his strength, energy and clear intelligence into middle life need not fear that he will fail in his business and that his family will be dependent upon charity.

Most of the big problems now confronting our charitable, philanthropic, civic and social organizations have grown out of these leisure hours spent in private places of amusement such as saloons, skating rinks, motion picture houses and cabaret shows.

The leisure time of the people has been capitalized by private individuals to the extent of billions of dollars throughout the country. The sums spent in erecting palaces of amusement cannot be computed. The commercialization of the amusements of the people has meant in part the prostitution of the people's leisure time, for usually the owners of places of amusement have had but one desire and aim—to make money. No thought is theirs of providing decent and protected forms of amusement. Realizing this, we at once see what a tremendous danger to the welfare of society lurks in these places—places which in many cases are not palaces of real joy but rather dens of iniquity.

In some cases, it is true, theatre owners have done everything in their power to provide clean amusement for their patrons, and dance hall proprietors have taken every precaution to protect their clientele. But these men are the exceptions, not the rule. Usually the owners of amusement places have but one care—to increase their dividends—and they do not worry about the sanitation or safety of their buildings, the decency of the amusements there offered or the protection of the morals of the people who patronize their resorts.

True it is, therefore, that the nation's concern must be directed toward supplying wholesome recreation for the leisure hours of the people;

yet more particularly is it true that the nation should provide for the young men and women between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five who work in shops and factories, and who when they have an evening free must seek their pleasure in privately-owned and privately-conducted dance halls, skating rinks and amusement palaces. These places do very little in the way of providing healthful forms of amusement or of taking precautions to protect the innocent. From these places many white slavery cases have their beginnings, and many young men make a wrong start in life.

The Recreation League is interested in the play life of the young working boy and girl. Practically nothing is being done to provide for their recreation. The grammar and high school boy is pretty well taken care of by the Department of Physical Education of the schools and the

playgrounds, but nothing of this sort is done for the working boy and girl, who is thus forced on Saturday to frequent the motion picture house and the dance hall, and on Sunday the outdoor picnic, for recreation. There is some objection voiced to the using of Sunday as a day of play and recreation, but there is no alternative unless we would develop the Saturday half-holiday, and the League is particularly interested in pushing this slogan. The Saturday half-holiday is universal in the British Isles, Canada, Australia and all English-speaking countries except America. We have obtained it to some extent here, as many offices close at 1 o'clock on Saturdays. Yet sometime we must have a universal Saturday half-holiday, and then we will have the ideal week, with this half-holiday dedicated to play, and Sunday as the day of rest, culture and improvement. This is the hope of the Recreation League.

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The Right to Labor

Horace Greeley

"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. The earth, air, the waters, the sunshine, with their natural products, were divinely intended and appointed for the use and sustenance of man (Gen.i:26-28)—not for a part only, but for the whole human family.

"Civilized society, as it exists in our day, has divested the larger portion of mankind of the unimpeded, unpurchased enjoyment of their natural rights. That larger portion may be perishing with cold, yet have no legally recognized right to a stick of decaying fuel in the most unfrequented morass, or may be famishing, yet have no legal right to pluck and eat the bitterest acorn in the depths of the remotest wilderness. The defeasance or confiscation of man's natural right to use any portion of the earth's surface not actually in use by another is an important fact to be kept in view in very consideration of the duty of the affluent and comfortable to the poor and unfortunate.

"It is not essential in this place to determine that the divestment of the larger number of any recognized right to the soil and its products, save by the purchased permission of others, was or was not politic and necessary. All who reflect must certainly admit that many of the grants of land by hundreds of square miles to this or that favorite of the power which assumed to make them were made thoughtlessly or recklessly, unaccompanied with stipulations in behalf of the future occupants and cultivators, if a reasonable foresight and a decent regard for the general good had been cherished and evinced by the granting power. Suffice it here, however, that the granting of the soil—of the State of New York, for example—by the supreme authority, representing the whole, to a minor portion of the whole is a 'fixed fact.' By a law of nature, every person born in the State of New York had (unless forfeited by crime) a perfect right to be here, and to his equal share of the soil, the woods, the waters, and all the natural products thereof. By the law of society, all but the possessors of title deeds exist here only by the purchased permission of the landowning class, and were intruders and trespassers on the soil of their nativity, without that permission. By law, the landless have no inherent right to stand on a single square foot of the State of New York, except in the highway.

"The only solid ground on which this surrender of the original property of the whole to a minor portion can be justified, is that of the public good—the good, not of a part, but of the whole. The people of a past generation, through their rulers, claimed and exercised the right of divesting, not themselves merely, but the majority of all future generations, of their original and inherent rights to possess and cultivate any unimproved portion of the soil of our State, for their sustenance and benefit. To render this assumption of power valid to the fearful extent to which it was exercised, it is essential that it be demonstrated that the good of the whole was promoted by such exercise.

"Is this rationally demonstrable now? Can the widow whose children pine and shiver in some bleak, miserable garret, on the 15 or 20 cents, which is all she can earn by unremitted toil, be made to realize that she and her babes are benefited by or in consequence of the granting to a part an exclusive right to use the earth and enjoy its fruits? Can the poor man who, day after day, paces the streets of a city in search of any employment at any price (as thousands

are now doing here) be made to realize it on his part? Are there not thousands on thousands—natives of our State, who never wilfully violated her laws—who are today far worse off than they would have been if nature's rule of allowing no man to appropriate to himself any more of the earth than he can cultivate and improve, had been recognized and respected by society? These questions admit of but one answer. And one inevitable consequence of the prevailing system is that, as population increases and arts are perfected, the income of the wealthy owner of land increases, while the recompense of the hired or

leasehold cultivator is steadily diminishing. The labor of Great Britain is twice as effective now as it was a century ago, but the laborer is worse paid, fed and lodged than he then was, while the incomes of the landlord class have been enormously increased. The same fundamental causes exist here, and tend to the same results. They have been modified, thus far, by the existence, within or near our State, of large tracts of unimproved land which the owners were anxious to improve or dispose of, on almost any terms. These are growing scarcer and more remote; they form no part of the system we are consid-

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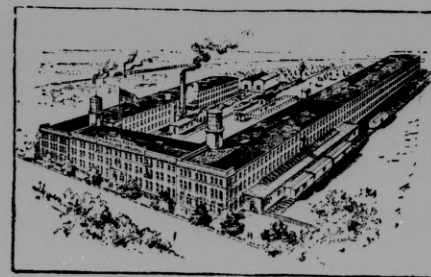
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ering, but something which exists in opposition to it, which modifies it, but is absolutely sure to be ultimately absorbed and conquered by it. The notorious fact that they do serve to mitigate the exactions to which the landless mass, even in our long and densely settled towns and cities, are subject, serves to show that the condition of the great mass must inevitably be far worse than at present, when the natural consummation of land selling is reached, and all the soil of the union has become the property of a minor part of the people of the union.

"The past cannot be recalled. What has been rightfully (however mistakenly) done by the authorized agents of the State or nation can only be retracted upon the urgent public necessity, and upon due satisfaction to all whose private rights are thereby invaded. But those who have been divested of an important, a vital, natural right, are also entitled to compensation. The right to labor, secured to them in the creation of the earth, taken away in the granting of the soil to a minor portion of them, must be restored. Labor, essential to all, is the inexorable condition of the honest, independent subsistence of the poor. It must be fully guaranteed to all, so that each may know that he can never starve or be forced to beg while able and willing to work. Our public provision for pauperism is but a halting and wretched substitute for this. Society exercises no paternal guardianship over the poor man until he has surrendered to despair. He may spend a whole year and his little all in vainly seeking employment, and all this time society does nothing, cares nothing for him; but when his last dollar is exhausted and his capacities very probably prostrated by the intoxicating draughts to which he is driven to escape the horrors of reflection, then he becomes a subject of public charity and is often maintained in idleness for the rest of his days at a cost of thousands, when a few dollars' worth of foresight and timely aid might have preserved him from his fate, and in a position of independent usefulness for his whole after life.

"But the right to labor—that is, to constant employment, with a just and full recompense—cannot be guaranteed to all without a radical change in our social economy. I, for one, am very willing, nay, most anxious, to do my full share toward securing to every man, woman and child full employment and a just recompense for all time to come. I feel sure this can be accomplished. But I cannot, as the world goes, give employment at any time to all who ask it of me, nor the hundredth part of them. 'Work, work! give us something to do! Anything that will secure us honest bread,' is at this moment (1846)

the prayer of no less than 30,000 human beings within the sound of our city bell. They would gladly be producers of wealth, yet remain from week to week mere consumers of bread which somebody has to earn. Here is an enormous waste and loss. We must devise a remedy. It is the duty, and not less the palpable interest of the healthy, the thrifty, the taxpaying, to do so. The ultimate and thorough remedy, I believe, is found in association."

Nobody does anything well that they cannot help doing; work is only done well when it is done with a will; and no man has a thoroughly sound will unless he knows he is doing what he should, and is in his place. And, depend upon it, all work must be done at last, not in a disorderly, scrambling, doggish way, but in an orderly, soldierly, human way—a lawful or "loyal" way.—Ruskin.

In surveying the life of Dr. Franklin as a whole the thing that most impresses one is his constant study and singleness of purpose to promote the welfare of human society. It was his daily theme as a journalist and his yearly theme as an almanac-maker. It is that which first occurs to us as we recall his career.—John Bigelow.



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The Operative



By Rudolph Schwab

The strike had been on now for three weeks and, as yet, there was no sign of yielding from either side. The mill barons, though each day spelled big losses for them, obstinately held their ground. The ten thousand, though starvation wound itself around them and sank its fangs into their stomachs, stood stoic and firm.

Things were thus when a small boy hurled a brick through one of the mill windows. This act, duly magnified into a riot by the press of the State, caused the Governor, after hearing the anguished cry of property threatened by a small boy with a brick, to call out the militia and dispatch them to the mill town.

Accordingly the militia came. The dear old red, white and blue, which we have all learned to love (in the school room and reader), fluttered bravely in the wind, the drums growled and the bayonets glared in the winter sun. The crowd on the sidewalks of the mill town were curious but silent. That morning at the strikers' meeting, young Bill Haynes, the mouthpiece and headpiece of the strikers, had warned against any demonstration. And the voice of Haynes was law to the ten thousand.

He stood in the crowd watching the soldiers and the strikers. His face was not a pleasant face. The jaw was too prominent, and the lines which led down from the corners of his mouth were too rectangular. His body leaned forward aggressively, and he stood with his hands thrust deep into his coat pockets. The ten thousand trusted him as they would a mother, which was strange when one looked at his domineering figure and hard mouth, but not at all so when one looked into his eyes—deep, clear, wide open eyes—the eyes of a poet, warm with the tenderness of a mother.

The soldiers marched through the silent ranks of the strikers, and out to where the grim mill squatted by the polluted river. There, inside the gates, they pitched their camp.

The picket line formed as usual the next morning. It was the same rough-speaking, good-natured crowd. Scabs were few and far between. Like automatons they stalked past the bantering picket line, looking neither to the right nor to the left, their eyes fixed upon vacancy. At the mill gates stood soldiers, scarce more than boys, proud and pleased with their new uniforms, conscious of their dangerous toys, the rifle and the bayonet. The pickets, under the watchful eye of Bill Haynes, addressed not a word to these young patriots at the gate, ignoring them as if they existed not.

A whistle shrieked, and the throb of machinery began to pulsate through the grim, squat mill, and it seemed like a living thing, whose hot, panting breath was hungry for victims.

The morning's picketing was over, and the crowd moved up town.

A group of girls, hardly more than children, stood near the mill gate, where the Stars and Stripes moved with languid grace to the caressing strokes of the lazy breeze. Being young and, perhaps, having a sense of humor, they began to "guy" the two soldiers at the gate. One said, "Gee! ain't it pretty?" and another, "Mama's boy!"

The two soldiers advanced towards the girls, and one of them cursed. The girls did not budge. They even redoubled their bantering. "How mama must miss her darlings!" said Jennie, whose red hair contrasted strangely with her white face.

"Move on." The soldier's high, uncertain voice seemed mild and impotent. The girls

laughed, drew closer together, but did not go. One of the soldiers began to push the girls rather roughly. Slap! the hand of little Jennie struck the face of the nearest soldier. He drew back, astonished and enraged. He took his musket in both hands, held it over his head, and, flash! the bayonet shot through the breast of the girl with a crunching sound and protruded from the back. For a moment the group was rigid, as though of stone. Then a girl screamed.

The soldier pulled out his bayonet, which was dripping with blood, and stood stupidly staring at it. The girls ran screaming down the street, their faces twisted with terror. Little red-haired

Jennie lay in a huddled heap, her shabby waist stained red with her life's blood. She would never run again.

The strikers' meeting that night was bitter. Men and women spit hatred against the soldiers. In every breast a demon raged that would not quiet. Bill Haynes, the cool head of the strikers, sat, his clenched fists in his coat pockets, his body leaning forward aggressively, and listened. At his side was Andrews, his friend, his lieutenant, whom he trusted as he would a brother. Andrews whispered in his ear continually, leaning over and resting his hand on his shoulder.

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He said, "Get up, Bill, and give the soldiers hell—particular hell!"

Bill Haynes arose and strode forward. His square jaw seemed vised together and his eyes had lost their poetic tenderness. Instead they burned like those of a beast at bay. In short, sharp sentences his voice tore through the ears of his auditors. They had been patient, had they not? They had kept the laws. The other side had broken the law. The other side had murdered. And the assassin was not even arrested! Damn their law! They would take life, would they? Very well, let it be an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth—and, a life for a life!

The mass of humans tossed like a black sea in the grip of the storm while he was speaking. It roared—menacing, inarticulate.

Andrews shook Haynes by the hand and clapped him on the shoulder. "Well done, Bill, well done! that's the stuff! that's the stuff!" he said.

Andrews now addressed the agitated mass. He was a stout man whose full, fleshy lips were forever smiling. What was now wanted was a parade, he said, a demonstration. This to show the murdering masters that the workers were not sheep for slaughter, but men and women who would fight back.

"Parade! Parade!" shouted hundreds of voices at once.

The crowd eddied and flowed out into the open, and a loosely formed column of humans rolled slowly up the street, groaning and cheering alternately as they went.

As they came out on the main street, they saw, lined across its entire width, bayonets presented, a double line of soldiers. The Stars and Stripes flapped briskly in the wind, and a moustached officer, naked sword in hand, stood like a statue at the end of the file.

The parade stopped, and the people piled up in confusion. Those behind shoved those in front, and those in front pressed back.

The officer in charge of the troops shouted: "In the name of the State I command you to disperse!"

The crowd hooted and groaned. Shouts of "Butchers!" and "Murderers!" filled the air.

Once more the officer tried to make himself heard above the thousand tongued tumult of the crowd.

Someone threw a stone. It landed at the feet of the officer, and, bounding upwards, struck him on the shin. Instantly his sword flew up and he commanded. Streaks of red flame shot from the uniformed line, a swift crackling, and little clouds of smoke arose.

The crowd recoiled in confusion. A dozen or more lay writhing on the pavement. The people were stupefied. They had not expected this. Curses and shouts mingled with the groans of the wounded. Forward and back moved the crowd, uncertain what to do.

Once more the officer's sword flashed up. Again the streaks of fire, and another volley of lead tore into the helpless mass.

Now the crowd scattered, knocking each other down in their haste to get away. On the pavement, heaped like bundles of old clothes, were many who would never riot again. A woman lay half on the curb, half on the street, her face dyed with her blood, a hole torn through her forehead. In the foreground lay a boy, doubled up, holding his bowels, and screaming horribly.

* * * * *

Report of Operative No. 6.

I think that I can now report the strike broken. Yesterday a militiaman down at the mills killed a girl, and this caused quite a bit of feeling among the strikers. I went around stirring them up still more. Since I am the secretary of the union, they trust me, of course. Bill Haynes, as

my previous reports show, was a hard man to handle. He always was opposed to violence. But yesterday he got quite excited. Jennie Stuart, the girl that got killed, was his sweetheart, and I guess this made him more sore than he would have been otherwise. I took advantage of this, and kept telling him what an outrage it was—how the more we took the more we got. I told him we were fools to stand it, and much more like that.

You know how hard it was to get in the troops. Haynes kept the crowd in check. He was the brains of the strike.

Last night the strikers held a meeting, and discussed the killing of Jennie Stuart. Haynes was mad clear through. He was a different man altogether. He made just the kind of talk we needed. I then took the floor and suggested a parade. The crowd took my suggestion. Of course I had sent word to Colonel Henderson, and he and the

militia were waiting for them. When the soldiers stopped the parade, the crowd got boisterous. Then the soldiers fired into them. They had to shoot twice before the crowd would disperse. Twelve were killed and double that number are in the hospital.

Haynes was arrested last night, as per arrangement. We had, of course, not neglected to take down his speech in the union hall. It will make excellent evidence against him. Of course, I will be arrested, too. It would never do for the strikers to get suspicious.

The strikers are in confusion, and I do not think that they will be able to hold together much longer, especially since Haynes is in jail.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM ANDREWS,

Operative No. 6.

To do the best for others is finally to do the best for ourselves.—Ruskin.

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Progress of the Exposition

A panoramic reproduction of the Grand Canyon of Arizona is being built at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at a cost of over \$300,000; over fifty thousand square yards of linen canvas, imported from Scotland, are being used for the set pieces. Visitors in this concession will view the panoramas from observation parlor cars, moved by electricity on an elevated trestle, seemingly along the rim of the canyon. The observer will be enabled to see eight of the most distinctive points of the canyon and the ride will last over half an hour, including, apparently, a journey of more than one hundred miles of the great gorge. Every resource of modern science is employed in the work of reproduction.

Officials of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition have received notification from the Government at Washington that all U. S. Government exhibits will be shown in the \$500,000 Government building. The available space in other exhibit palaces has been greatly over-subscribed and this will relieve the congestion for the exposition palaces.

Forty foreign nations and forty-two States and Territories are getting ready for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco. Work on the entire 635 acres is rushing ahead and the progress may be summed up in a few words as follows:

Ten of the eleven exhibit palaces are completed and the eleventh, the Palace of Fine Arts, will be ready in a few weeks. Festival Hall and the Press Building are nearly completed. The great courts are receiving sculpture and paintings and the "Court of the Four Seasons" is finished.

The Honduras, Canada and Idaho buildings are finished, and those of New York, Oregon, Sweden, Bolivia, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, Indiana, the Philippines, Hawaii, Maryland, Ohio, Illinois, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, the Netherlands, China, Kansas and Massachusetts are well along and will be ready in a short time.

In "The Zone" three of the many concessions are completed and twenty-one are in various stages of progress with many others only a few weeks from readiness.

The mile track is graded; the polo field is ready for the referee's whistle; the third of a mile oval cinder track with the quarter of a mile straight-away is receiving the final coat of cinders; the amphitheatre for 18,000 persons has been begun; the 435 foot steel "Tower of Jewels" is receiving

its covering of 125,000 jewels; the barns for the great live stock entries are under roof; the level roadways are receiving the asphalt; trees of all climes are in place along the drives; every part of the grounds is alive with the exposition colors; the yacht harbor is ready; the great California Host Building is soon to be dedicated; and the daily paid attendance is far above 1000 with a Sunday record established of 7054.

"I have seen every exposition since the Centennial in 1876 and I am sure that this exposition will be far greater than all others," said Commissioner W. M. Conoley of Florida when Florida dedicated the site of her State building on the grounds of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Other Florida Commissioners present were F. P. Felt and J. W. Sample. Preceding the program on the grounds there was a luncheon at the Palace Hotel given by the president and directors of the exposition and a review of troops at Fort Winfield Scott.

For the first time in the history of China that nation will have machinery exhibits at a world exposition when the Panama-Pacific International Exposition opens in 1915. China has asked and has been granted 2000 square feet in the Palace of Machinery, the largest of the exposition structures. Workmen have been at work for several weeks on the Chinese pavilion on the exposition grounds and the structure promises to be one of the most interesting of those being built to represent forty foreign nations.

Two dozen great choral and other musical organizations from as many States will compete for the \$25,000 prize at the International Eisteddfod to be held the last week in July, 1915, at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

Los Angeles sportsmen have subscribed \$20,000 for the construction of a 12-metre yacht to be entered in the international regatta of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle and San Francisco are some of the cities that are to have yachts entered representing the municipalities.

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ings and statuary embraced in the international loan collection at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition that many annual art exhibits are to give way to the exposition in 1915. The Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh has notified the tional Exposition that many annual art exhibits and this will be the first time in 18 years that there has been no annual display.

One of the features of the Washington building at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will be Ezra Meeker and his team of oxen. Meeker, white of hair and beard, is in San Francisco and will drive his team from the State of Washington to the exposition at the opening next year. A few years ago he drove them over the trail from Seattle to Washington, D. C.

Senor Luis F. Mendizabal, minister of public works of Guatemala, has arrived in San Francisco and has submitted to the board of works of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition plans for a Guatemalan pavilion. The structure will cost more than \$40,000 and is on a site overlooking the most beautiful part of the exposition.

The largest paid admission attendance of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition was registered on Sunday, August 2d, when 7054 persons paid twenty-five cents admission. The previous record was the Sunday preceding when the attendance was 6430. The daily attendance now runs more than 1000. No special programs are being offered and the advanced stage of completion is the drawing card.

Commissioner General Anasagasti of the Argentine Commission to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition says that his country proposes to spend \$1,500,000 on its pavilions and exhibits at the exposition.

"Argentina realizes that the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is going to be the most distinctive world's fair in history and it proposes to make the most gala and representative display of exhibits.

"We propose to open the eyes of Americans to the resources and achievements of Argentina. We have many things in our country that are unknown to the people of the United States and a big feature of our exhibits will be their educational character. Our system of finance and social economy, our liberal arts and our scientific progress will all be explained and delineated by the best lecturers in Argentina."

Australia and New Zealand recently selected a joint site for their national pavilion at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Joint ceremonies were held and were participated in by exposition officials, former and present residents of the countries and commissioners.

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One must never quit sight of realities, and one must employ one's expressions simply as media—as glasses through which one's thoughts can be best made evident.—Joubert.

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The Dignity of Labor

-:-

By Emil J. Kern

We are living in a very practical age, an age where every one has his value, or at least thinks he has. Speaking objectively, however, the value of a man in the estimation of society, is high or low according to the peculiar way in which he is related to the material equipment of present-day civilization. So the question of the dignity of labor is a question of history and economics.

In political speeches, or on Labor Day for that matter, orators may refer to this dignity of labor as a virtue contained in the flesh and blood of those who toil for an honest living, or as something which is a part of those fighting qualities that the working class has been exhibiting during the last century. But the question lies deeper. The pages of history are full of the battles fought by labor, and the organic makeup of the toilers is no different from that of those who live by the work of others, yet so long as the present relation of labor to capital exists, the dignity of labor has to be mentioned, and even then we are somewhat doubtful of its existence.

How could it be otherwise in a world where there is a "labor market" but nowhere a market in which capitalists are found to be on sale. Therefore no one talks of the dignity of capital; everywhere the dignity of labor must be stated, otherwise we should never know of its existence.

While between friends character may make some difference, ordinarily a man's worth is an economic one. In the world of economics material possessions give man his value, and if a man should not be the possessor of earthly goods and yet have a value, then it is because he has some kind of training or skill such as finds a ready market at a good price. Thus the value of man along with the dignity of labor can be deduced from man's relationship to the world of things. And this is not merely a relationship of man to material things as they actually exist, but also to things as they seem to be, which are often of greater importance or equal importance.

To illustrate this: Aside from the question as to whether there is such a thing as an omnipotent God Almighty (we will leave that question to the philosophers and the theologians), it is generally admitted today by scientists that all the conceptions we have of God or gods are the product of man's brain, and though the gods themselves may be mere figments of the imagination, nevertheless so long as man believes in them, gods will react on the material world for man's weal or woe.

A Kaffir or a Hottentot in the wilds of Africa, when he has made a spear or a bow and arrow, or built a hut, will have no reverence for these things and will never look upon them as anything else than the products of his skill, the expenditure of his physical and mental energy. But it is different when he has cut out of wood or forged out of metal the image of some kind of supernatural being. While into that fetich there has entered no substance different from the substance that he may have put into one of the useful articles just mentioned, while it is shaped by his energy yet he will look upon that fetich as something which has, in addition to the qualities he has put into it by the expenditure of his life forces, qualities that are capable of reacting on his earthly existence. So long as he believes this it is a fact in his existence for weal or woe, and must be reckoned with.

Another illustration: To anyone who has read such authorities on the sex question as Krafft-bing or Havelock Ellis, it is known that there is such a thing as the fetichism of love. Men and

women while in love are bound to weave around the object of their affection a halo of romanticism, of idealism. If they are poetic they will write poetry about each other; in fact they are in a state of mind which was described by Lombroso when he said, fitly, that if a man and woman really loved each other while standing in front of the altar and swearing they would love each other for life, neither one was in a sane state of mind and could be held responsible for what he or she was saying.

Thus in the world of economic activity, the moment the human race has left the state of communism—that state of society which every part of

the human family has gone through, where the production of economic goods was a production merely in order to have use values, to have things to consume; when a commonwealth was really a "common wealth" in the sense that every man had a real interest in the material equipment and the welfare of the tribe—the moment society left that basis of existence and stepped onto the individualistic basis of life and began to produce goods for a market, and use values now became commodities, noticing the fluctuations in the price or the rate of exchange, men with their minds put within those commodities values which were different, values which were something above the

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physical and mental energy expended in the production; in short, values that did not exist.

It may be well here to give a short analysis for the purpose of describing what a commodity is. A commodity, according to classical political economy, is anything that is useful or agreeable, i. e., that has a use value, and that will be taken in exchange or has an exchange value. The use value of a commodity is a social thing. While the material equipment of society is in a large measure owned privately, yet production itself is social. The whole world contributes to the production of a pair of shoes and it is not the shoemaker merely that determines the shapes and sizes of shoes. Society gives its dictum as to what kind of shoes shall be worn and what materials shall be used in their construction.

The hide may come from Argentina and may be made into patent leather in France, and in the United States it may be turned into shoes. And the shoemaker has been fed and shod and clothed and housed and schooled by contributions which involve the entire social mechanism. Thus the use value of a commodity is a social thing. As use values commodities are of different qualities but as exchange values they are of different quantities. The exchange value of a commodity is the ratio at which commodities will exchange with each other. Twenty pounds of sugar may exchange for a sack of potatoes and a sack of potatoes may be of an equal value with a hat, and any one of these three may be purchasable in the market for a dollar, but the moment you express the value of a commodity in dollars you think of the price of that commodity.

When you think of the number of things or different quantities that are exchanged for that commodity you think of the ratio of exchange or the exchange value. Now just the same as the fetich is a product of, and contains absolutely nothing more than, the physical and mental energy expended by the savage in its production, and however ennobling all the poetry and idealism may be with which men surround the object of their affections, behind it all, underneath it, is the reality of the sex instinct, so, regardless of all the fetichistic notions men may form of the value of commodities as something aside from the fact that they are products of man the real value of commodities, which remains the same even in this world of capitalism, is the amount of socially necessary labor power involved in their production. Now that does not mean that the labor time expended by a lazy man or an inefficient man is of as great a value per quantity as the value of the labor time of a thrifty and efficient man, because socially necessary labor time means the average of that kind of labor time that is available in the open market of production. Any employer of labor, or any employee, knows or may know that men differ immensely even within the same trade, in their productive capacity, but ten men in any trade picked up in one portion of San Francisco and put to work will in a day's time do about as much work as ten men that are picked up in another part of the city. In other words the individual difference becomes lost when groups of men are employed. When we say the real value of a commodity is the average ratio of the best kind of labor that is available for production, then we have reference to that particular grade. Where there is a lazy man there is somewhere a thrifty man, and so long as the lazy man is needed in production and is employed, the balance is struck somewhere between the lazy man and the thrifty man, and the production of each commodity so long as it is a commodity capable of entering into the world's market, is constantly shifting towards that particular part of the globe where there are men living and where the climatic and geographic conditions are such as would make it possible to produce the particular

commodity in the most efficient and cheapest way.

If Pittsburgh was for a long time the center of the steel industry and is so even today, it is because there they had economies in production which enabled them to produce steel efficiently and cheaply enough to undersell in the world's market, and if the steel industry is now shifting to Gary, Indiana, then it is because in Gary, Indiana, they have today economies that are even superior to the economies in Pittsburgh. If the steel industry in Pittsburgh should ever revive again, then it would be because in Cuba they have discovered ore deposits that are abundant and close to shipping facilities, and because the ocean is a cheaper carrier of iron ore or anything else than land can ever be. All this can be explained only within the labor theory of value. That the world of capitalism which in its early stage when it produced the industrial revolution should have

advocated the labor theory because it wanted industry free, and defended industry in terms of labor as opposed to the interests of feudalism embodied in the English government, and today should be opposed to that labor theory, is readily understandable. For even a captain of industry has a conscience, and in order to save his soul he can no longer admit of the labor theory as being correct. He therefore wants none of a labor theory of value, for what value is matters nothing to him. The thing he wants to know is price. He and his professors of political economy therefore do business on what they call the marginal utility theory. According to this theory the value of a commodity is determined on the one hand by utility and on the other hand by scarcity, but what is utility but demand in terms of economics, and what is scarcity. Everything is scarce if it is to enter the subject of political economy. Air is not scarce, neither is sunshine, and in just

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that measure neither air nor sunshine are recognized as economic goods. Where water is plentiful it does not enter considerations of economics, but wherever that water has to be cared for, husbanded, piped, it enters the world of economics. Therefore nothing is a commodity even according to the bourgeois school of economics excepting something which in some measure requires in its production the expenditure of labor. This scarcity is another word for supply. Thus we have translated the terms of utility and scarcity into terms of supply and demand, and what does supply and demand determine? Out of supply and demand you can not read anything but price.

As Jevons, the English exponent of this marginal utility theory admits, his theory leads absolutely to nothing else than the question of price. If you are a commission merchant and are buying the fruits and vegetables of the season this theory must especially appeal to you, because you know that the moment a carload of apples comes into the market which is above the effective demand of the market, the market breaks. Apples may become dirt cheap. They may become so cheap as not to pay the farmer or commission merchant for his labor. Hence you may find apples floating in the bay. If on the other hand a failure in apples should exist and apples be very scarce, and oranges be equally rare, apples may be very dear. The marginal utility theory thus serves to explain the fluctuations of the market. It is a price theory. But obviously if apple growers are to remain in business year after year and keep their orchards in trim they must receive on an average as big a price for their crop of apples as might give them an equal reward for their labor time expended as they with their abilities might be able to secure if they took their abilities and their capital and invested them in the production of anything else. Yes, there must be a margin above that, such as might induce them to replant and plant new apple orchards.

While private ownership and social production though privately managed has led to this fetishism in the conception of values as exemplified by the marginal utility theory, and produced the great diversities of human interest and human earning capacity, while it has also produced a condition of affairs where human labor power only figures in the world of economics with the material things such as land and capital in production, where labor is "a brother to the ox," the mule and the horse, who receives wages because as an intelligent human being he can be trusted to pay his own livery barn bill, yet there are signs of the pendulum swinging backward. To the cold-blooded scientist the question as to whether labor is being robbed of the fruits of its efforts may not be of prime importance because to him civilization is a bigger thing than a moral wrong. The historian is willing to agree, no doubt, that it was far better to the world at large and to ancient Greece that Athens should have existed though it rested upon a system of slavery involving more than three hundred thousand human beings. So in the same way to the pure scientist it is far better that present day civilization should exist and labor should be robbed, than that civilization should perish and labor get the fruits of its efforts. But nevertheless we have heard the voices of economists the world over for the last forty years announce the fact that at the bottom of this great struggle between labor and capital is the question of what is value.

While the economic wrong from a purely scientific premise may be of only secondary interest, yet at the basis of every great world movement there has always been sentiment. And this modern labor movement exists because it has for its basis a state of mind—a psychology, if you please—the consciousness that labor is not get-

ting a square deal in the world of production. This has expressed itself primarily in the formation of stronger and more efficient labor organizations which, though they may not believe in politics, have cast their shadows into the political arena, and in consequence the arena of politics is acting upon the mechanism of production in a more or less beneficial way.

The principle of individualism has reached a stage of development where capitalism itself cannot stand for it any longer. The entire political tendencies today are in favor of political interference in industry either by government supervision and regulation or by direct government ownership. We make pure food laws and we tell the railroads what freight rates they are allowed to charge. We inquire into the earning capacity of corporations. We demand that their books be opened to the inspection of government officials at any time. We insist that houses shall

have proper sanitation and that children of school age shall have good tutelage. We are enacting old age and liability laws. After a while we may have a right to work law. By thus democratizing government and industry, while we may be a long way off just yet from the government that dreamers have hoped for, we are on our way. We may not be traveling very fast, but somehow or other we are getting there. Classical political economy by the creation of the marginal utility theory has produced a theory which it claims governs the world of economics, and no sooner has it produced the theory than it begins to move along lines which mean the very annihilation of the successful working out of that theory. For what was that theory but an apology for the fact that the closer a man was related to actual manual work, the smaller were his earnings, and the more a man had a place in the world of civilization where he only played an active part in

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industry in a roundabout way, as a stock broker or captain of industry, or a real estate agent for that matter, the greater were his earnings.

The world being sentient in the main, they had to have an explanation and the old Malthusian doctrine that workers were poor because they had too many children, was a doctrine which was safe to preach in colleges but it would not do to spread among the workers, because they had before them the obvious fact that generally speaking just according to the height of the shelf on which any part of society was, the smaller was the number of offspring, and that the opposite doctrine was more logical according to which the poor have too many children because they are poor. Then on the other hand capitalism cannot well afford to have a doctrine preached which might be the cause of limiting the size of families, for every baby born to the world of labor is not only a contribution to real estate values, but it is a tribute laid on the altar of capitalism.

While both the classical school of political economy and the economy of labor agree with the doctrine that shorter hours and longer wages up to now have been possible only because labor could be employed in a more productive way than ever before, through the introduction of machinery and specialization, which means that the real wage, that is, the purchasing power of labor, and the nominal wage, i. e., how much money, have gone up, nevertheless the relative wage has sunk. That is to say, labor has been getting, despite its advances, a smaller and smaller portion of the wealth that it creates. However, the advance has been for the good of labor and civilization and so long as capitalism exists all future progress of labor will perhaps be only along these lines. But a change has come in the view of the bottom toward the rights of ownership on the part of those who possess and toward the government. Labor has begun to lay the concrete foundation upon which its future structure will be built. It is a safe thing to say and it is admitted by nearly every sociologist throughout the world, that in spite of the direct action theories and the physical force acts which may have been committed in the past and will continue to be committed by labor, the world of labor breathes a social interest in a larger measure than any other institution of present day society.

If men have today such a thing as a Sunday rest and a Saturday half holiday, and a large portion work ten hours and some only eight hours a day, and thus are able to go to church on Sunday, if they are so inclined, without falling asleep, the credit is due in largest measure to the labor movement, and the dignity of labor, if any such thing exists, has its basis in the rising consciousness of a class that in a vague way is realizing that it represents the world which is to come and that it is far better to be a part of something which comes from the depths and is rising to the pinnacle of its historic mission, than it is to be a member of a class that is on the downward grade.

Conviction of ignorance is the doorstep to the temple of wisdom.—C. H. Spurgeon.



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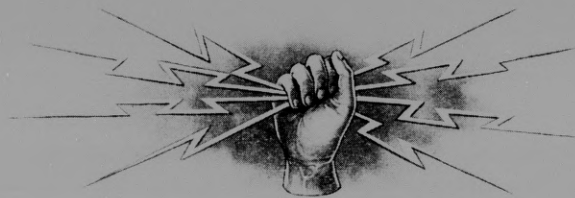
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The Greek View of Life

By Norman Duxbury

The primitive Greeks, shelterless, naked, weaponless, burnt by fire, harried by tempest, bewildered by all the powers of nature, strove to comprehend this all-powerful unnamable thing.

To the Greek mind, nature was something like themselves. They gave it human form. Every power of nature they interpreted to be a spiritual being. The earth, the sky and sea become a company of spirits. Every cave and fountain is haunted by a nymph. The dryad dwells in the woods, and, everywhere in nature, is the goat-footed sunny smiling Pan.

With time, and under his shaping hands the figures multiply and define themselves, character and story crystallize around the names with a pantheon of fair and concrete personalities.

To the ancient Greeks the winds are persons, not elements. Call and they will listen. All that happened in nature, all that was unintelligible in the world was drawn from its dark retreat clothed in radiant form and presented to the mind as a glorified image of itself; every phenomena of nature, night and rosy fingered dawn, the earth, the sun, winds, rivers and stars, sleep and death, were seized and transformed into divine beings.

What a wealth of imagination they used to picture the daily operations of nature. "Each morn the dawn would drive her bright flocks to the blue pastures of heaven before the birth of the lord of day from the toiling womb of night." The change of the seasons and the tribute they exact or bring took shape in a magnificent series of fiestas or feasts to which the audience was a seated city, "for the chamber of the hours is opened and the blossom bears the voice of the fragrant spring, when violets are flung on top of the ground and chaplets of roses are braided in the hair." This viewpoint of life gave the otherwise unintelligible the idea of activity they could understand, so that they could devote themselves freely and fully to the art of living.

As with the external, so with the world within. To the realm of inner experience was given definition and life, the pangs of guilt took shape in avenging furies, the feelings of love with their overwhelming influence were embodied in the myth that man and woman were once created a double personage and as a punishment were separated and since that time the two sexes have spent their lives seeking their lost halves and on finding them have thrown themselves together in an ecstasy of love and friendship, striving to become one again.

The idea of government by representation never occurred to the Greek. All citizens could vote and speak in the assembly, all were eligible to administrative positions. Some of the popular leaders were a baker, a cattle dealer and a tanner; all sat on juries in turn and many offices except the very highest were filled by lottery so that all citizens had an equal chance regardless of ability.

The Greek conception of well being was a beautiful soul in a beautiful body and supplied with all the advantages necessary to perpetuate such a combination. Labor was thought to be degrading and was left as far as possible to the slaves, who became numerous. Those who sold their time to be disposed of by others were looked down upon. Socrates was the one notable figure who praised the dignity of labor; but their idea of labor can not have been very strictly applied or Greece could never have presented

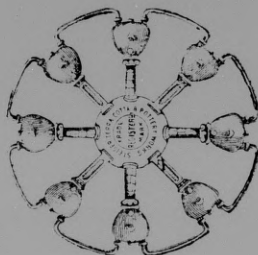
the world with such objects of art and beauty. The free and passionate energy that worked in the heart of her sculptors and of her poets inspired their whole life, giving it that expression that only the freedom and self-reliance of labor can teach. Her sculptors and artists have never been surpassed, her architecture can only be copied, her dramatic poets have never been equalled. Not conquerors nor lawgivers like the Romans, they were distinguished by their keenness of intellect and their insatiable thirst for knowledge, for their love of beauty and their

ability to embody it in forms of art and poetry. Their lives were fuller and richer than that which has been lived by any other people. They had the capacity for rich and spontaneous expression, all the beauty, all the joy, all that chains the desires of mankind to that one glorious period in the past whose fair and balanced interplay of perfect body and soul centers about that bright and stately city of romance. Temples and statues broke the brilliant light into form and color. It is at once the admiration and despair of succeeding peoples. To the ancient kingdoms of Persia, surpassing in material power, we owe nothing. To Athens we owe nearly all that is best in us. That raises us above the savage, our sense of beauty, thirst for knowledge, our beliefs, the exaltation of the mind. It is not the tramp of armed millions that make a people great, but those whose eminence is greatest in the kingdom of the mind.

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PATHOLOGIC ASPECTS OF VAGRANCY.

The acting superintendent of the New York municipal lodging house has made a study of about two thousand vagrants. His examination shows that the immediate cause of vagrancy is not, in the great majority of instances economic, but pathologic. The common impression is that a great many of the vagrants of large cities are men whose advancing years have thrown them out of employment. It was found, on the contrary, that the majority of the men who applied to the New York municipal lodging house were young—indeed, in the very prime of life. Of the two thousand men examined—5 per cent were under 21, while only 6.85 per cent were over 60.

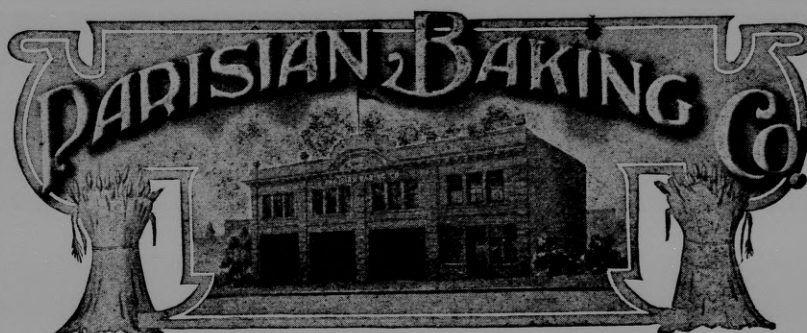
It is also generally assumed that the majority of the vagrants are foreigners. There is an idea, too, that a great many of the vagrants in large cities are not city-born, but have been attracted to the centers because of the ease with which an unearned livelihood may be obtained.

The report, however, contradicts all of these a priori impressions. Of the two thousand men examined, only 2 per cent had been in this country less than three years, while only 9 per cent had been in New York less than one year. The average time of residence in the metropolis proved to be thirty-two years and four months; as thirty-six was the average age of the men altogether, they had lived practically all of their lives in the city and the superintendent adds that "practically all of these two thousand were our own native sons."

About 35 per cent of the homeless men who seek the shelter of the municipal lodging house are unemployable. Twelve per cent of them showed definite evidences of defective mentality. The infirm from age and those handicapped by the loss of a member represent about as many more. About 10 per cent are habitual loafers and confirmed beggars, who have lost the habit of work. Sixty-five per cent are willing and able to work but are hampered partly by lack of skill and partly by the fact that they are victims of the seasonal trades which employ a great many men at certain times of the year and very few at others.

Alcohol played an important role. About 50 per cent of these men proved to be excessive drinkers, a fact which is not nearly so significant as the admission of over 30 per cent that intoxicating liquors were the sole cause of their dependency and wretchedness. When out of work a great many of the men become discouraged and depressed and then are unable to rouse themselves to take up their labor again. The actual study of conditions in New York emphasizes the need for the physician's interest in social problems, says the "Journal of the American Medical Association." Vagrancy among us is distinctly an American and not an immigrant problem. It is our own people who need care to prevent the occurrence of social breakdowns that are as serious in their way for the individual and the community as physical breakdowns. This is the day of prevention rather than cure, and knowledge is the best possible element in prevention. Undoubtedly social work in connection with dispensaries can do much to relieve this condition and with the decrease of infectious disease social service becomes the physician's next duty.

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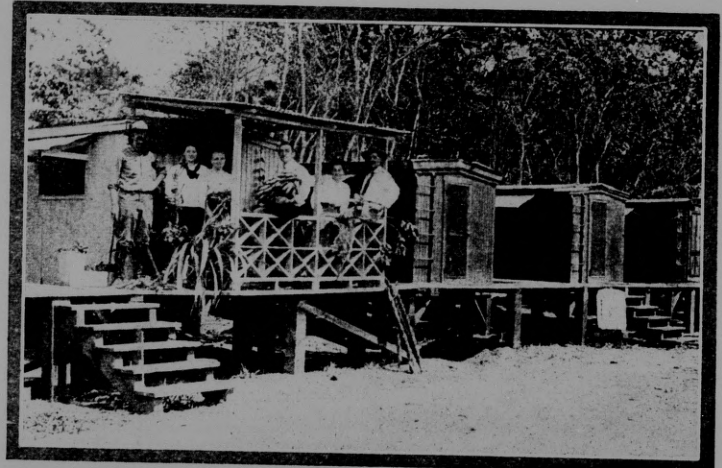
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At the Close of Business, June 30, 1914.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$20,417,694.58
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation at par	2,500,000.00
Other U. S. Bonds at par	155,000.00
Other Bonds	3,863,738.27
Other Assets	400,000.00
Customers' Liability on Letters of Credit	1,980,145.54
Cash and Sight Exchange	11,441,685.93

\$40,758,264.32

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	\$ 4,000,000.00
Surplus	1,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	279,044.29
Circulation	2,500,000.00
Letters of Credit, Domestic and Foreign	1,980,145.54
Deposits	30,499,074.40

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TONIC EFFECT OF SYMPATHY.

Some years ago there appeared in the newspapers an open letter in which a suffering and helpless woman asked aid in securing a law to permit invalids pronounced incurable after a medical consultation to be painlessly put to death. Naturally, the letter attracted attention and reawakened the old question whether or not physicians are ever justified in shortening life. It is of interest, then, to note that the writer of the letter now rejoices at the non-fulfillment of her wish. She has lived to experience how much life may hold even in the face of bodily helplessness and how greatly hope brightens prospects which seem at first so unfavorable. She tells of having received thousands of letters from all over the world containing messages of sympathy and approbation for her daring attempt to secure a modification of present-day laws protective of life. Some of these invalids, she says, have since written her of their cure and of their gladness that conservatism and old-fashioned legislation had intervened between themselves and their impatience. One of these correspondents, who was sure that hope was dead for her and who eagerly desired the "finis" at the end of the chapter, has written of her complete recovery and how much more life now means to her since she has "passed through the shadow of the valley of desolation." This correspondence has proved, as might well be expected, a stimulant and a tonic to the invalid. She feels not only that her contact with others has given them a renewed interest in life, but also that even her mistaken suggestion of a revolutionary change in law has not been without its good effect, since it has drawn together in bonds of deep human sympathy, invalids who felt their helplessness yet were helped by the knowledge of their common lot. It was the touch of nature that makes the whole world kin—and kind, says the "Journal of the American Medical Association." Probably nothing is more stimulating and genuinely tonic to sufferers, especially those with chronic ailments, than the feeling that in spite of their own helplessness they themselves can still be helpful to others. The Shut-in Society in this country has made life more bearable for many persons who are confined to their rooms or their houses. Nothing disturbs a certain class of patients so much as to be constantly in contact with those who are in good health and strength and whom they can scarcely help but envy. To be brought into touch with those for whom they themselves can feel is a precious source of consolation and uplift. Pity is a luxury to be enjoyed, but no human being likes to be pitied or to feel that he is an object of pity.

JOHN LUBBOCK ON VALUE OF TIME.

All other good gifts depend on time for their value. What are friends or books . . . the interest of travel or the delights of home if we have no time for their enjoyment? . . .

It is the idle who complain they cannot find time to do that which they fancy they wish. In truth, people can generally make time for what they choose to do; it is not really the time but the will that is wanting; and the advantage of leisure is mainly that we may have the power of choosing our own work, not certainly that it confers any privilege of idleness. . . . "Idleness," says Jeremy Taylor, "is the greatest prodigality in the world; it throws away that which is invaluable in respect of its present use, and irreparable when it is past, being to be recovered by no power of art or nature."

I would not quote Lord Chesterfield as generally a safe guide, but there is certainly much shrewd wisdom in his advice to his son with reference to time: "Every moment you now lose is so much character and advantage lost; as, on the other hand, every moment you now employ usefully is so much time wisely laid out at prodigious interest." And again, "It is astonishing that any one can squander away in absolute idleness one single moment of . . . time . . . Know the true value of time; snatch, seize and enjoy every moment of it."

Nothing is to be more highly prized than the value of each day.—Goethe.



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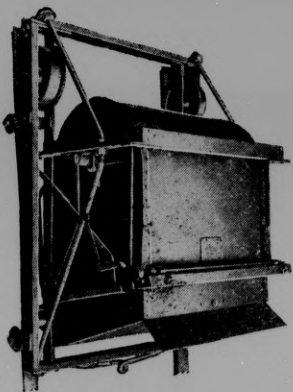
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History of the Eight-Hour Day Movement

By Thomas W. Williams

The struggle of labor, from the early days of the wage system to the present, has been, for the most part, a struggle for shorter hours of work. Shorter hours to conserve health, shorter hours in the interest of the home, shorter hours to preserve the happiness and well being of society.

The movement for shorter hours began in England. Thorold Rogers in his "Six Centuries of Work and Wages" states:

"It is plain that the day was one of eight hours. . . . The artisan who is demanding, at this time, an eight-hour day in the building trades is simply striving to recover what his ancestors worked for four or five centuries ago."

The length of the work day was materially extended. During the latter half of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, the hours of labor were practically unlimited. The ordinary workday of the English artisan was from twelve to fourteen hours. Textile manufacturers exacted a much longer day. At this time, "mills were run day and night—children were obtained in groups from the poor law guardians and worked in two sets, lodged in sorts of pens with one set of beds, one set of children occupying the beds while the other set worked, and vice versa. The children were carried from the beds to the mills and from the mills to the beds." The conditions were equally deplorable among the adult workers. As late as 1840 half-naked men, women and children worked in the mines of Great Britain as long as sixteen hours a day.

The first organized effort to reduce the work-day was made by the London bookbinders in 1780. Within six years they succeeded in lopping off one hour and still another hour eight years later, and in the next two years another half hour. Thus eighty years ago the London bookbinders won for themselves a ten-hour day.

In 1830 Richard Osler, known as the "factory king," was converted to the demands of labor and carried on an agitation for a ten-hour day, suffering bitter persecution and imprisonment.

The first proposal to secure an eight-hour day for factory employees was made by Robert Owen in 1817. When little children were compelled to work fifteen and sixteen hours a day in the textile mills, it is little wonder that Robert Owen was discredited as a visionary seeking a Utopia. He, however, established a regular ten-and-a-half-hour day in his mills at New Lanark, and he lived to see a ten-hour day made universal in the textile industry.

In 1833 an act was passed limiting the hours of children under thirteen years to forty-eight hours per week. A law making ten hours a day's work was passed in 1847.

In 1860 there was a revival of the nine-hour movement, but the industrial depression of that period prevented any tangible results. The act of 1874 reduced the hours in all textile trades from sixty to fifty-six a week.

During 1888 the shorter day movement received great impetus, the new sense of solidarity in the ranks of labor, which was so marked a feature of the match makers' strike in 1888, led to the formation and extension of trade unions among workers who were either unskilled or who had, for other reasons, hitherto been unorganized.

These unions invariably adopted an eight-hour program.

In November, 1888, the "Gas Workers and General Laborers' Union" demanded a reduction from twelve to eight hours, and practically all the gas works in the British Isles capitulated

without a strike. There was no reduction, but in some instances an increase of wages.

On May 1, 1890, occurred the first international eight-hour day demonstration.

An eight-hour league was formed in Melbourne, Australia, in 1856, by the allied trades. Notice was immediately given that "after the 21st day of April, 1856, no man belonging to the unions represented would work for more than eight hours a day."

The solidarity of labor was such that in three weeks the point was won, and to this day April 22nd is recognized as a holiday and known as the "Eight-Hour Day."

In both Queensland and New Zealand the lower house, elected by manhood suffrage, passed eight-hour laws, but the upper houses, representing the propertied classes, rejected the same.

The Social-Democrat Party of Germany has persistently agitated for an eight-hour day. The law of 1877, supplemented by the law of 1887, passed the reichstag, prescribing a maximum of ten hours for persons under sixteen. In 1888 the miners in the Westphalia coal mines struck for an eight-hour day, secured Imperial intervention and won.

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granting the legislative right of the nation in its political organization to limit the working day. The federal factory law limits work days for adults in factories and workshops to eleven hours and on Saturdays and holidays to ten.

In the United States, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, a twelve-hour workday generally obtained among artisans. It was vastly different among the textile workers. In New England the mills run thirteen hours a day.

An organization was effected in 1831 at Boston to secure a ten-hour day. In April, 1840, President Van Buren proclaimed a ten-hour day in the navy yard, and all national institutions. This became general in all the shipbuilding establishments.

In 1845 the first national industrial convention was held in New York. An organized, concerted action was begun for a ten-hour day. The first law enacted on the subject was in 1849, when the Pennsylvania legislature provided that "ten hours shall be a day's work in cotton, woolen, silk, paper-bagging and flax industries."

On June 24, 1869, General Banks introduced an eight-hour bill in Congress. It passed the House and Senate, was promptly signed by Grant and speedily enforced in the navy yard. Wages were, however, reduced one-fifth. Those who desired the old wages were allowed to work ten hours.

A general agitation for an eight-hour day was precipitated in 1856. Bradstreet's estimate of the number of strikers for shorter hours was 200,000. Fifty thousand secured their demands. One hundred and fifty thousand secured shorter hours at full pay. In time this vantage was largely lost.

At the St. Louis convention of the Federation of Labor, held in 1888, plans were made to hold mass meetings in every city on the eight-hour question on four days during the following year. It was decided to strike, trade by trade, one trade at a time, for an eight-hour day, on each succeeding May Day. The carpenters were chosen to strike in 1890. They did, and won in many cities. The miners were to strike in 1891, but lacked cohesion and solidarity, and nothing particular came of it.

Twenty-seven States and territories besides the United States have an eight-hour day. Six States prescribe by law eight hours as the limit of a day's work unless specified to the contrary. These are Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, New York and Pennsylvania. Nevada and the United States specify the eight-hour day on irrigation work and New York for laborers upon reservoirs.

In Wisconsin the eight-hour day is prescribed in manufacturing and machinery establishments, unless otherwise agreed upon. The laws of Missouri, New Mexico and Tennessee specify eight hours to be a day's work for laborers in road work. Eight hours is a legal day's work in mines and smelters in the following States: Arizona, Colorado, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming. The following States prescribe eight hours a maximum day's labor upon public works: California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming. The United States provides for an eight-hour day on government work.

The history of the struggle of the eight-hour law for women is still fresh in the minds of the California voters. Diligent effort has been made to learn the effects of this law among women and employers. Women's wages have not been reduced. Women have not been displaced by men. They have not been speeded up generally by their employers. Employers, on the other hand, concede that this law has not lessened the daily output. They acknowledge that its enforcement makes for efficiency and lessens the liability to accidents due to overtaxed nerves and ex-

hausted bodies. There is no demand for a return to the old regime, either from employers or employees.

We have been thus specific in dealing with the history of the movement for shorter hours, believing it an essential corollary assisting in the present struggle. Where the workers have been united they have always won. Where they have failed it has always been due to a lack of cohesion and well-directed and disciplined effort.



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Proposed Charter Amendment

The Law and Legislative Committee of the Labor Council has submitted to the Council for consideration the following charter amendment:

That a new section be added to Chapter III of Article II of the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, to be known as Section 7, and to read as follows:

Section 7. Any board, commission, or officer empowered by this charter to award contracts for work to be performed or done for the city and county, the cost or expense of which is to be paid by the city and county, may award a contract for such public work to a regular bidder other than the lowest regular bidder therefor, when in the judgment of such board, commission, or officer, the best interests of the city and county will be subserved thereby; provided, however, that the bid of such higher bidder does not in amount or price exceed by fifteen per centum that of such lowest bidder; and, further provided, that such judgment of such awarding board, commission, or officer, be based upon any or all of the following elements of consideration:

(a) The articles, or the materials to be used in or for the proposed work, such to be preferred as have been manufactured, made, or produced in the State of California, and such next to be preferred as have been partially so manufactured, made, or produced; provided that the same comply in fitness, utility, and quality with the requirements of the specifications for the work to be performed or done.

(b) The mechanical and other labor to be employed in or upon such work, such to be preferred as may be dependent upon industries established in the city and county.

(c) Responsibility for expedition and efficiency in the execution of the work under the contract to be awarded therefor, subject, however, to the provisions of either or both of the preceding elements of consideration.

Any board, commission, or officer authorized by this charter to award contracts for furnishing or supplying articles, or materials for the use and purposes of the city and county or of any of the various departments, offices, or officers thereof, or any board, commission, or officer that may hereafter by amendment to this charter be created and vested with authority to award such contracts, shall always, fitness, utility, quality, and price being equal, prefer such articles, or such materials as have been manufactured, made, or produced in the State of California, and shall next prefer under like conditions such as have been partially manufactured, made or produced in the said State; and such board, commission, or officer may give a preference in price to a regular and responsible bidder offering to furnish or supply such articles or such materials as have been wholly manufactured, made, or produced in the said State, not to exceed by fifteen per centum the price of the lowest regular and responsible bidder therefor who offers to furnish or supply such as have not been either wholly or partially so manufactured, made, or produced; and, in case such lowest bidder offers to furnish or supply such articles, or such materials as have been but partially manufactured, made, or produced in the said State, such board, commission or officer may award a contract for the same to a regular and responsible bidder offering to furnish or supply such as have been wholly manufactured, made,

or produced in the said State, at a price not to exceed by ten per centum that of such lowest bidder.

The provisions of Chapter I of Article VI of this Charter relating to contracts for public work, so far as the same can be made applicable, shall apply to all public work authorized or ordered to be done by the Board of Trustees of the Public Library and Reading Rooms, or by the Playground Commissioners, or by any board, commission, or officer that may hereafter by amendment to this charter be provided for and empowered to award contracts for municipal work, subject, however, to the discretionary power that may be exercised in the awarding of contracts for public work as is in this section hereinbefore provided for.

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Dangers of Asiatic Immigration and Competition

By
Wm. T. Bonsor,
Secretary Anti-Jap Laundry League

This country is confronted with many problems which must and will be solved sooner or later. There are various reasons for the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing among our people, the workers. These deplorable conditions are being slowly but surely corrected to some degree through the activities of the American labor movement along industrial and constructive legislative lines.

The immigration of more than a million aliens into the United States yearly (and the numbers are rapidly increasing year by year) is without question the severest deterrent that affects the vast majority of Americans by greatly eliminating their opportunities for industrial, social and political advancement. The steady stream of aliens entering this country during the past years has produced an enormous surplus on the labor market and we are confronted with serious "unemployed situations" at all times. People are coming in faster than it is possible to develop the resources of the country. The most reasonable and sure method of correcting this condition for the best interests of the nation would be to prohibit all immigration for a period of years and at the end of that time limit same on a sound and reasonable basis in harmony with true industrial, social and political prosperity. As yet the majority of our legislators in Washington have been unwilling or unable to treat this matter in a manner that would redound to the best interests and happiness of their constituents.

It is possible, and probably at times necessary, for us to assimilate Caucasian immigrants in proper numbers, as sooner or later they, like our ancestors, adopt our customs and standards of living and become useful citizens and vital and essential factors in our institutions and civilization. This is not true as far as Asiatic immigration is concerned. None who live in the same community with Japanese, Chinese or Hindoos, doubts for a moment that they are non-assimilable with Caucasians nor that they are impossible opponents in the social and industrial field.

Chinese have been in this country for many years, particularly on the Pacific Coast and in the large Eastern cities. In the East they are engaged principally in the laundry business and in New York City their activities extend in many directions. On the coast they are engaged in

agricultural pursuits and in most of the industries, garment making, cigar making, broom making, domestic and janitorial service, laundry work, etc. They own and operate great numbers of stores. All this is done in competition with white men and women, thousands upon thousands of whom have been driven out of employment by this undesirable competition. In spite of the years the Chinese have been in the United States they do not, to any appreciable degree, adopt American customs and standards of living. On the contrary they exist on the cheapest of foods, require inexpensive clothing, live in crowded abodes, work long hours and for small wages and under the most unsatisfactory conditions. This is made possible by the training of their people for centuries in China and perpetuated for years in America. White men and women cannot meet this competition and sustain themselves and maintain American standards and customs. It is prohibitive. The Chinese Exclusion act of 1882 was a step in the right direction and prevented the legal immigration of more Chinese to assist in breaking down and holding down the conditions of our wage workers.

Japanese were not noticed in this country to any extent until several years after the enactment of the Chinese exclusion act. The Japanese are found to have the same low standards of living as the Chinese. They cannot be trusted in business or otherwise. Only a few of them have ventured East and thousands on the Pacific Coast are following agricultural pursuits in the country and various businesses and industries in the cities. They are aggressive and desire to dominate in any field of endeavor they enter. They are unscrupulous from a competitive standpoint and sell their labor for any price and condition that will

undermine the opportunities of white men and women. They take from us and give nothing in return. If we should attempt to meet them on their own ground, it would be at the danger of sacrificing that degree of civilization that we, as a nation, have attained. While a so-called "gentleman's agreement" exists between this country and Japan, which would prohibit the immigration of Japanese, vast numbers enter this country illegally across the Mexican border and elsewhere yearly. Japanese exclusion legislation is inevitable. It must come.

The immigration of Hindoos is also becoming a menace. Many thousands are now in this country. They are found doing railroad construction work, farm work, etc. They are undesirable and have no good qualities to recommend them. They work cheap, live any old way and subscribe to American institutions and customs in no manner whatsoever.

The health and sanitary danger of Asiatic im-

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migration and competition should not be overlooked as it is of the utmost importance. Dr. Chas. T. Nesbitt, health director, Wilmington, N. C., an eminent authority on "The Health Menace of Alien Races," wrote an article relative to same which was submitted to the committee on immigration of the House of Representatives.

Dr. Nesbitt says that history proclaims Asia as the fountain from which has flowed the most destructive pestilences that are recorded, namely, Asiatic cholera, bubonic plague, typhus, small pox and malaria. For many generations the Mongols have been afflicted with these diseases. May not they have acquired such a high state of immunity to their effects that they have become unconscious carriers of virulent infective organisms, and unconsciously transmit these diseases to the whites of America as the hook worm has been transmitted from others?

Is it possible for the Mongol to introduce among the whites on the Pacific slope insidious chronic diseases which will subject them to physical deterioration because of their not being immune to same? Several parasitic diseases, just as capable of destroying the efficiency of the white race (as the hook-worm disease), but which are more serious because often fatal, are found in China and Japan. In the latter country is found the Japanese liver fluke, which is very devitalizing and has a high death rate. Both in China and Japan is found the lung fluke, which invades and destroys the lungs, is extremely chronic and is often mistaken for consumption. Two other extremely common parasitic diseases in China and Japan are the blood fluke disease, called "wading fever" in the Orient, and amebic dysentery, both very insidious and destructive.

According to the public health reports, during November and December, 1912, about 70 out of every 100 intending immigrants from Japan to the United States were found to have hook-worm.

The citizens of the Pacific slope are not only in danger of being exposed to the effects of the hook-worm infection, which has already damaged so seriously nearly one-fourth of our white population, but in addition they are being exposed to not less than four other dangerous parasites which produce diseases difficult to recognize, which slowly and surely destroy human efficiency and life, and for which there is no known positive cure. These dangerous parasites may be transmitted through laundry work as well as other channels.

The dangers of Asiatic immigration and competition are many. There is the danger of destroying our standards of living, wages, hours, conditions and in fact our civilization. The health and sanitary danger is great. To encourage the immigration of non-assimilable races is dangerous.

Wherever Asiatics settle, property decreases in

value, as the Caucasians are forced to move to make room for more Orientals. In the Hawaiian Islands the Asiatics predominate. They have forced white labor to the mainland and are now rapidly driving the white business man out of business. The Japanese, in particular, are duplicating this feat in many parts of California. Another thing, the Orientals send their savings to China, Japan and India, and this amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

These dangers can be eliminated by legislation which will prohibit the immigration of all Asiatics and by Americans refraining from employing or patronizing Asiatics in any manner. With vast numbers of men and women crying for an opportunity for work there is no reason or excuse for employing Orientals. United consistency of purpose for eliminating the dangers of the yellow peril can have but one result—success.

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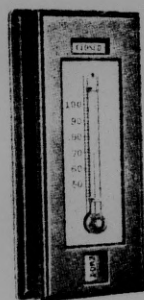


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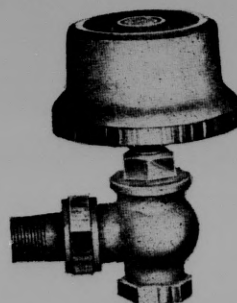
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-:- Darrow on Prohibition -:-

Clarence S. Darrow, in discussing prohibition, said in part:

"When did you ever hear of a prohibition convention raising its voice in protest against killing workingmen when their lives were only one-half done? They are too busy talking about Rum. . . . Do you know, of all the people who are born in this world, . . . one-fifth or one-sixth, . . . go through one door, and that door isn't Rum—that door is tuberculosis. . . . They die from lack of air and food and room and opportunity to live. They die, not on account of Rum, but on account of monopoly, and if one-tenth part of the energy and money and hot-air that is spent on Rum were spent on tuberculosis, that great scourge would have been wiped away years ago. Do these gentlemen care anything about tuberculosis patients? No. A man may be eaten alive by tuberculosis, and the prohibitionist looks square in his face and says, 'Oh, Rum, Rum!' Why, in our tenement districts tuberculosis goes from father to son, from mother to daughter, from sister to brother, and in our sweat-shops and factories they die like flies because men have monopolized the earth, and the prohibitionist looks on and shouts 'Rum!' . . . Do you hear any of these prohibitionists sigh, and do you see them shed tears, and do you hear them raise their voices in agony because of a half-million poor workingmen ground under the wheels of industry every year to make money for men? No. They don't see the tears of the widows and they don't hear the moans of the orphans, and they don't hear the dying groans of the poor victims of our industry. They are too busy shouting 'Rum!' . . .

"Do you know that half of the children of the poor die before they are six years old? . . . They don't die because they drink too much Rum, but because they drink too little milk! The prohibitionists are too busy about Rum. . . . Do you know that the labor organizations of this country have kept their men before every legislative body in America? They have been there year after year, pleading to take little children out of the mines; to take them away from the spindles and put them into the schools; to prevent women from taking the jobs from their husbands and fathers. Have you ever been to a legislative body and found a committee of prohibitionists there to help you plead your cause? Have they ever raised their voices in behalf of your lives, of your limbs, of your wives, of your children? Have they ever done anything except to shout 'Rum?' While you have been there

pleading for your homes and your families and your lives, over here in the corner is raised a hoarse cry of the prohibitionists saying: 'For God's sake, don't take that! Don't give us the employers' liability act! Don't give us the safety appliance act! Don't do anything about mills and mines—just wait. Let's first destroy Rum. Join with us on a moral issue. Let us get rid of Rum and then we will help you.' And if you help them get rid of Rum and go back, you will find these gentlemen in the corner, and they will say: 'Not now. Let us get rid of tobacco. Let us get rid of theatres and cards and billiards and dancing, and everything else, and then we will attend to you.'

"Now, there is one rule of life. If you give men opportunity, give them food and clothing and drink and sunlight and homes; they can look after their own morals, and they can't do it in any other way. The whole theory of prohibition is wrong. If they get one thing they will want another. Today it is Rum. Tomorrow it will be tobacco. Next day it will be coffee. The theory is wrong; man can only progress by liberty. . . . Take the dream and ideal of freedom from the human race, and slowly and painfully it will go back to the brute creation from whence it came."

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This Is Worse Than War

There are some things as bad or worse than war. Although the world trembles beneath the tread of millions marching to slaughter, and although tens of thousands of lives are floating on red rivulets into the bosom of eternity, there are things as bad or worse than war.

Dishonor, slavery, hopeless illness, shackled political, civil or religious liberty—these are worse than war.

But it is not these things which we have now in mind and of which we purpose to speak. The intolerant spirit, the unseeing attitude and the cruel consequences of industrial strife, such as now reigns in Stockton, are as bad or worse than war. Measured by the fundamental principles of justice and the spirit of Christianity, industrial war is worse than racial or national war.

Belligerents in an industrial war do things which the true soldier would not do. Within the law they practice refined cruelties, repugnant if applied to other relations of life.

The soldier faces his enemy on the field—man to man, cause to cause, life for life. If he falls his pain is of brief duration, and his name passes to the scroll of fame. In industrial strife men conspire in secret. They strike not alone at their known opponents, but at non-combatants, at helpless women and children.

In war the captured soldier is fed and respected by the victor. In industrial strife a man's wife and children may be hungered or starved while the father and husband stands for rights and principles that are dear to him.

In war the soldier marches off to the prayers and acclaim of cheering thousands; in European countries the government cares for those left at home. In industrial strife, when a man is locked out for his principles or when he lays down his tools to support his fellow workers, he does so under the sneers of other fellows who cannot grasp his ideas of loyalty to the cause of labor.

There are two kinds of courage. One is the frenzied, stimulated courage of the battlefield. The other is that higher moral courage which sustains a man facing penury and want, for himself and his dear ones, while standing for a cause which he believes to be vital to his fellow workers.

In war the man who wears the uniform of his people and his rank is respected by the rules of war. Spies are shot, Hessians detested and traitors hanged. In industrial strife spies are paid

and maintained in plenty, and men who align false to their class are praised by those whom they serve.

In war there are hospitals for the wounded, clothing and food for the vanquished and chivalry toward the helpless. In industrial strife there is no balm of sympathy for the wounded, no clothing or food for the home of the man who is locked out or on strike, no chivalry toward women and children.

In war there is fancied glory, and the veteran regales his children with stories of the bravery of men against whom he contended. In industrial strife there are no banners of glory beckoning—only the sustaining purpose of deep-seated conviction. The man of dollars imbues his children with ideas of the presumptuousness of workers who assail his right to run his own business as he wills, while the worker, sitting with his family at their meager board, imbues his children with rankling antagonism against men whom he regards as the present and hereditary authors of the family's misery.

Great wars produce general results, and general results distribute themselves according to the artificial gradations of society. Few benefits reach the man who in war bears the brunt of battle and who in peace is the mainstay of production. In industrial wars the personal and class issue is directly joined. The issue is personal and intense. The primal man is busy, although his ideals are broad and altruistic.

The goal of great wars is usually racial supremacy or the preservation of national integrity. And often behind these wars will be found the ghoulish dollar, seeking its prey in the extremities and helplessness of the people. Stripped of all fine phrases, there are just two elements of causation in industrial strife. On one side is Profit-Property. On the other is the age-long struggle of the worker to better his condition—to attain the full state of manhood. Hitherto the issue has been joined in desultory skirmishes. No man is clear-eyed who cannot see that the issue is becoming more acutely joined. Century-old privileges, prerogatives and relationships between property and men are challenged. Men, not property, are borne upward by the tide of evolution.—"Stockton Record."

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Home Industry vs. Paganism

By Charles Romwall

In discussing the reasons for the organization of the poultry raisers of Sonoma County—and California—so many angles are presented that it is difficult to find a starting point. It may be said, however, of the poultrymen as of labor, that the desire to obtain a living wage was the primary object.

In the spring of 1913 the action of egg speculators on the San Francisco Dairy Produce Exchange in reducing the price of eggs, paid to the producer, to 15 cents per dozen threatened the egg producers, throughout California, with bankruptcy and over 400 chicken farms in the vicinity of Petaluma were listed "for sale." This was the leading motive in the establishment of poultry producers' associations and their subsequent organization into the existing federation.

In the spring of the present year the members of the Federation entered into an agreement with a well-known merchant of San Francisco whereby they were guaranteed a minimum price of 21 cents per dozen. This agreement after a determined and vicious fight on the part of the egg speculator resulted in a victory for the Federation without any added cost to the consumer. This statement may be verified by reference to the market reports of corresponding dates of last year.

Enter the Chinese Egg.

With the removal of the tariff of five cents per dozen on imported eggs the Chinese egg immediately became a disturbing factor, thousands of cases being placed on the San Francisco market at 12 cents c. i. f. (case, freight and insurance paid). These eggs found a ready sale with the result that eggs from our Eastern States have been virtually excluded from the San Francisco market.

The Chinese egg thus comes into direct competition with our California product and are sold in large quantities to bakeries, delicatessen shops, restaurants and, in many instances, direct to the retail trade. It is also stated on good authority that these products of a pagan race are being sold to our local naval people at 24 cents per dozen, a margin of profit to the speculator of 12 cents per dozen. As an illustration of the volume of business being done in Chinese eggs the importations to date, from January 1, 1914, approximate 6,000,000 dozen, 24,000 of which have been used, weekly, in San Francisco.

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Poultry Raising in California a Specialized Industry.

According to the census report for 1910 the number of "specialized poultry farms in the United States—excluding the farms raising other products—were 15,300, of which number California alone had 2574. Iowa, easily the largest poultry and egg producing State, had only 486 specialized poultry farms, Illinois second with a poultry product of \$45,000,000 yearly, Kansas 483 farms and Indiana with 503. The total value of the poultry products of these four States exceeds \$200,000,000 while the total for the United States exceeds \$700,000,000. The yearly value of the poultry products of California approximates \$12,000,000 of which Sonoma County justly claims one-half, \$6,000,000.

An Economic View.

Side by side with the growth of the poultry industry in California, there has grown up a business which is now great in volume—a business in feedstuffs—wheat, corn, barley, oats and millstuffs or by-products, giving employment to a large number of men. A very large quantity of wheat is produced in the three Pacific Coast States that is not of milling grade; it is too soft to be made into flour. The highly specialized poultry industry of California has, however, created an ample market for this grade of wheat. The poultry men absorb the bulk of it in the form of whole or ground feed. Thus a market has been built up and remunerative prices obtained for soft wheat. Destruction of the poultry industry through the importation of Chinese eggs will injuriously affect the market for this low-grade wheat. Sonoma County in particular will be seriously affected. Wholesale and retail dealers would face bankruptcy, stores, banks and other lines would suffer; farm mortgages would be foreclosed and mechanics and other wage earners would have to seek locations in other than poultry raising centers.

The high cost of land—\$200 to \$400 per acre—the high cost of building material and labor and

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the rapidly increasing price for feedstuffs are the economic questions facing the poultryman and they call for the constant exercise of good care and judgment in the management of his flocks and other undertakings.

The Injury of One Is The Concern of All.

One solution of the Chinese egg question is to submit the whole matter to the people of California. The poultry industry is a part of the natural business development within the State. If, then, the people want to destroy the poultry industry in California all they have to do is to buy Chinese eggs—or food products containing them—that the importers are bringing into the State.

It has, however, been one of our boasts that California is always loyal to her industries. If now her people will be loyal, call for and demand a big white egg—clean and wholesome—produced at home—the product that has made Petaluma famous—brought prosperity to thousands of hill-side farms from Crescent City to San Diego, the industry will continue to grow and prosper, but if the people of California do not stand by us the industry will be surely destroyed through Chinese competition.

Why Not Try Co-Operation?

For some time past the poultrymen of Sonoma County have been seeking closer relations with the consumer as represented by organized labor, but while the Petaluma Labor Council and the San Francisco Labor Council by appointment of committees on co-operation have paved the way for the promotion of a better feeling, many obstacles in the way of a closer relation remain to be removed. The following facts are submitted for the consideration of all concerned:

(1) The church—regardless of creeds—is represented in hundreds of central labor bodies by ministerial delegates.

(2) The American Federation of Labor a few years ago received nine delegates from the Farmers' Society of Equity. Why not poultrymen?

(3) The California State Federation of Labor and the California State Building Trades Council have received and listened to delegates from the Farmers' Co-Operative and Educational Society and each organization has passed commendatory and co-operative resolutions in favor of each other. Why not invite the poultrymen?

(4) While in 1913 the crops of the United

States were valued at \$13,000,000,000 the farmer received only \$6,000,000,000 while transportation and distribution exceeded \$7,000,000,000; statistics are silent concerning the amount paid by the consumer. The solution of this problem is respectfully and very earnestly submitted to consumers' and housewives' leagues.

Remedy.

Demand the establishment of State and municipal free produce exchanges.

IDEAL CO-OPERATION.

Alan Pressly Wilson in "The Survey" says: I stood looking out of my office window one rainy day, and my attention was directed to the drops scattered over the pane. There was not enough energy in any one of the drops to make it move, and there seemed no way to unite them.

Then one drop that was a little larger than the others rolled down and joined one just underneath it. This made a large drop, and it began rolling down the pane, getting larger and gaining more force as it went, until it swept everything before it.

Here, thought I, is an example of what we may do by uniting and throwing our energy into one common cause. There may not be energy enough in a single one of us to accomplish anything, but by quietly uniting our efforts, one at a time, we finally gain such a force and momentum that we carry everything before us.

Since learning that lesson the old adage, "United we stand, divided we fall," has shaped itself in my mind to "Separated we stand, united we move." Analyze this reconstructed adage, and we have, "Separated we can do nothing; united, everything is possible of accomplishment." This is the great principle of co-operation, and makes for the upbuilding of any community, public movement or work of any kind."

If you had been an Israelite in those days, which would you rather have been . . . the spies who brought an evil report of the land, and so discouraged the hearts of their brethren as to bring upon them the dreary forty years of wilderness wandering; or, Caleb and Joshua, who "stilled the people before Moses, and said, Let us go up at once and possess [the land] for we are well able to overcome it." Which will you be now?—Hannah Whitall Smith.

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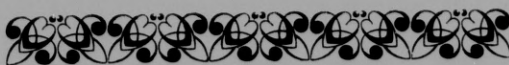
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The sword collection in the United States national museum at Washington, comprising some 180 pieces, proves perhaps of greater general interest than any other of the exhibits. It not only covers a long period of history, but shows the development of the sword as a weapon and as a badge of rank and office. All the specimens are not as yet grouped in one series, but form parts of specific and personal exhibits; some being preserved as mementoes of gallant officers, while others are relics from various battlefields, or represent various sword types and the progress made in their design and manufacture.

One good-sized collection, turned over to the museum by the war department some years ago, is representative of all branches of the war service for the different periods in United States history, and includes also several foreign naval and military types. By comparison it is seen that the types changed all over the world every 10 or 20 years, a feature no doubt resulting from the contact brought about by the succeeding wars and the countries implicated, as well as the following peace regulations and the new standards advocated.

In the ethnological division in the new building there is an instructive exhibit of swords and cutlery which forms part of the George Kennan collection, and includes Turkish and Arabian yataghans, two Russian swords, a Scotch dirk, a Crusader's sword, and a sample of a two-handed weapon dated 1710. In the Mason family collection, lent to the museum by Mrs. Julian James, there are several American swords, bayonets, and cutlasses, beside many implements from Japan, China, Turkey and North Africa. Two other notable collections are the deposits of the late Dr. Charles W. Hickman of Augusta, Ga., and Capt. J. R. R. Hannay, U. S. A., which include some 70 weapons and implements of exceptional rarity. Other collections pertain to the native weapons of the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico.

Among the individual exhibits are numerous swords connected with important epochs in American history. The earliest types are those of the revolutionary war, particularly those which were presented by the Continental Congress to John Hancock and Col. Return Jonathan Meigs; a service sword of Gen. Peter Gansevoort, Jr., and another engraved "The Sword of Rochambeau"; a cutlass from the Bonhomme Richard presented to Lieut. James B. Safford in 1784; and several swords of the period, the ownership of which is not established.

In connection with the later wars there are specimens pertaining to the following American officers: Decatur, Shulbrick, Ripley, Gansevoort, Brown, McGruder, Morgan, Shields, Paul de Peyster, Vincent, Howard, Hancock, Custer, Grant, Sherman, Kilpatrick, Trenchard, Mason, Wilkes, Schley, Phillips, Grant, Capron, Ord and others.

FAMILIAR LINES.

In a long list of single lines taken from well-known poems occur the following from prominent American poets. The reader may discover for himself how familiar he is with these authors by noting how readily, or otherwise, the name of the author springs up in his memory to meet the hackneyed quotation.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."
"Goodbye, proud world! Im going home."
"Thou, too, sail on, O ship of State."
"The shades of night were falling fast."
"The saddest are these: It might have been."
"I love a prophet of the soul."
"Roll the stone from its grave away."
"In gulfs enchanted where the sirens sing."
"O mother of a mighty race."
"Have you heard of the wonderful, One Hoss Shay?"

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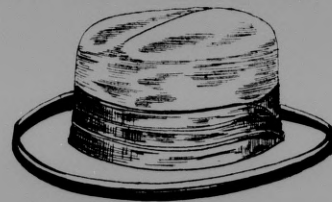
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
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The building will be a three-story and basement steel frame structure, and will be ready for occupancy about January 1st.

The building is entered from Sixteenth street through a spacious vestibule and lobby, from which access is gained to every part of the interior. In the basement will be located the jinks hall, about 40x65 feet. There will also be located in the basement a buffet, small jinks hall and check rooms. These rooms will be light and airy and appropriately decorated.

On the first floor is located the main auditorium, 60x60 feet; also a large assembly hall. Every precaution is taken for the safety of the auditorium. On the south side of the auditorium is the ladies' parlor, completely and handsomely furnished. Cloakrooms of ample dimensions are conveniently located on the mezzanine floor.

The second and third floors contain seven lodge halls. They will have necessary ante rooms and cloak rooms furnished for the use of labor unions and fraternal organizations. On the second floor there will be a large lodge hall, which can also be used as a dance hall and for small socials.

There will be twenty-two offices on these floors, with all modern conveniences. Elevators running from the basement to the third floor are centrally located. The interior of the building will be handsomely furnished and of a design appropriate to the dignity of the organization. The building will be the finest of its kind on the Pacific Coast. The investment will be in the neighborhood of \$150,000. Matthew O'Brien is the architect.

"DESERTED VILLAGE" MOST QUOTED.

If you were to ask any average men—even one who can boast of a good education and who is acquainted with most of our English literature by actual reading and study—which author had won the glory of having his chief poem most often quoted, and thus, generally speaking, of being best known to the wide public, the odds are probably quite a hundred to one that he would answer, "Shakespeare." But he would be wrong, and very far wrong, too. The poem which is the most quoted, and which is therefore most popular, according to that criterion, the one whose lines are most recognized by a vast circle of folks as familiar and old friends, is unquestionably, we learn from George Wade in "Chambers Journal," "The Deserted Village." And the man who has therefore the right to be regarded as the most popular poet, from this same point of view, is Oliver Goldsmith.

It has been well said, many and many a time, that there are two long poems so polished, so complete, so clearly containing neither a word too much nor a word too little, so utterly excellent, as to stand quite by themselves in the realms of English literature. These two are "The Deserted Village" and the "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard." The glorious rhyme and rhythm of each, the splendid thoughts therein given expression, the loftiness and grandeur of both subject and treatment, the popular "touch" pertaining to each poem, these items have won for the poems not only an immense vogue, but an immortality which is assured. It is simply astounding what a wonderful hold "The Deserted Village" has thus obtained on the public everywhere. The whole poem contains only about 430 lines. Yet in those 430 lines there are something like 14 which have become what we term absolutely "household words."

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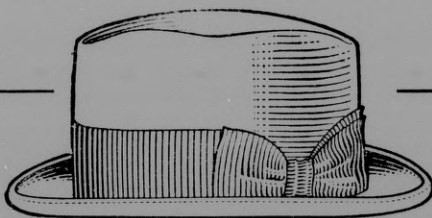


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ADMINISTRATION OF LABOR LAWS.

Recognition of the fact that the administration and enforcement of labor laws involve much more than a mere system of detecting violations of law is becoming more and more apparent in efforts for the protection of the working classes. The establishment of definite rules and standards for the safety and health of workers, higher specialization of the functions of inspectors, and the creation in a number of States of industrial commissions with large powers are indications of the progress made. In view of the attention the subject is receiving in our own country, the experience of foreign countries in the administration of labor laws and factory inspection is of peculiar interest and a report on this subject, covering Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria, Switzerland and Belgium, which has just been published as Bulletin No. 142 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, is both timely and instructive.

In the countries named, labor laws date back to the beginning of the 19th century, but the first measures for their enforcement were not passed until 1833 when factory inspection was established in England, while similar action was not taken elsewhere until 1874 when France created a labor inspection department, followed by Switzerland in 1877, Germany in 1878, Austria in 1883, and Belgium in 1888.

While experience has shown that labor laws without provisions for enforcement are practically futile as protective measures, emphasis must also be placed upon the importance of efficiency in the administrative machinery, its scope and functions, its methods of work, the character of its personnel, and the provision of definite standards as to safety and sanitation. In only one of these phases of administrative work was marked superiority found in the countries visited as compared with the United States. This was in the training and character of the inspectorial force. In Europe the position of factory inspector can be secured only after long technical training and severe tests. The occupation is classed as a profession ranking with law, medicine and engineering. Tenure of office is secure and pensions are given for long service and old age. Men who seek these positions are of exceptional character and attainments and their work is correspondingly efficient.

In France and Belgium the whole work of labor-law enforcement is centered in the labor inspection departments, but in England the local authorities have jurisdiction over the enforcement of all sanitary provisions in workshops. In Germany the factory laws are administered by

the industrial inspectors, inspectors of insurance associations, and police authorities, and in Austria by the industrial inspectors and the local industrial authorities. In Switzerland there is division of jurisdiction between the federal factory inspectors, and the cantonal inspectors, while the enforcement of the laws is entirely in the hands of the local police and the cantonal authorities.

Medical factory inspection is still an undeveloped field, England and Belgium being the only countries having separate medical divisions, and even there the number of physicians is small.

Women inspectors number 20 in England, where they occupy the unique position of being practically independent in their work and functions. France has 18 women inspectors, Austria 5, Belgium 1, Prussia and Switzerland none, and the German States but few. Outside of England the work of women inspectors is limited to small shops where women and children are employed.

There is great demand among the laboring classes for workingmen inspectors. This has met with considerable opposition from some of the governments as well as from regular inspectors. England has 55 workingmen inspectors, but their functions are limited, their salaries low, and their status entirely different from that of regular inspectors. Prussia, France and Switzerland have no such inspectors as yet and there are only a few in Austria, Belgium, and some of the German States.

Two extremes of organization are found, the highly centralized and the decentralized. England furnishes an example of the former, with a chief inspector, division inspectors, district inspectors, and the lower grades of inspectors. In England is also found much specialization of functions among medical inspectors, dangerous-trades inspectors, electrical inspectors, etc. In the inspection departments of Prussia and Switzerland, which are examples of the decentralized type, there are no chief inspectors, each district inspector having the whole field of industrial inspection under his jurisdiction. Austria has a central industrial inspector but his supervision does not extend as far as that of the chief inspector in England. In France there is practically no head to the inspection department, the division inspectors being charged with much of the inspectorial work.

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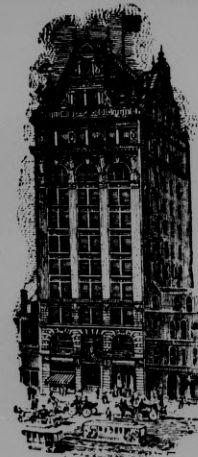
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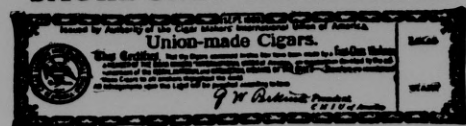
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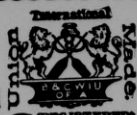
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COURAGE.

The world owes much to its men and women of courage. We do not mean physical courage in which man is at least equaled by the bulldog; nor is the bulldog considered the wisest of his species. The courage that displays itself in silent effort and endeavor—that dares to endure all and suffer all for truth and duty—is more truly heroic than the achievements of physical valor, which are rewarded by honors and titles . . . It is moral courage that characterizes the highest order of manhood and womanhood—the courage to seek and to speak the truth; the courage to be just; the courage to be honest; the courage to resist temptation; the courage to do one's duty. If men and women do not possess this virtue, they have no security whatever for the preservation of any other. Every step of progress in the history of our race has been made in the face of opposition and difficulty, and been achieved and secured by men of intrepidity and valor—by leaders in the van of thought—by great discoverers, great patriots, and great workers in all walks of life. There is scarcely a great truth or doctrine but has had to fight its way to public recognition in the face of detraction, calumny, and persecution.—Samuel Smiles.

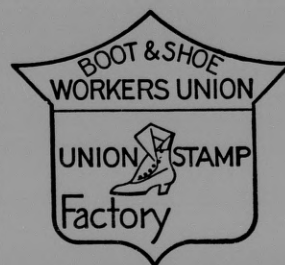
The claims of labor have become the question of the day, . . . That this impulse is salutary and promising, few will deny; but it would be idle to suppose that it has not its peculiar dangers, or that the business of doing good can be the only one for which zeal suffices, without knowledge and circumspection. Society cannot with safety, in one of its gravest concerns, pass at once from selfish supineness to restless activity. It has a long and difficult apprenticeship yet to serve. If, in the attempt to benefit the laboring classes, we are destined to see great mistakes committed in practice, let us not lay the blame upon excess of zeal. The danger is, that people in general will care enough for the object to be willing to sacrifice other people's interest to it, but not their own; and that the few who lead will make the sacrifice of their money, their time, even their bodily ease, in the cause; but will not do for its sake what to most men is so much more difficult—undergo the formidable labor of thought.—John Stuart Mill.

HILLS BROS.

Every product of enlarged trade and popular favor maintains a distinct insignia or trade mark, familiarity with which, in time, becomes such marked features that purchasers make a point of observing it before ordering. Almost every one of our readers is familiar with the well-known Arabian figure-head on the cans containing the brands of coffee manufactured by Hills Bros., maintaining headquarters at 175 Fremont street. This trade mark or insignia has come to be recognized as an absolute guarantee of excellence, purity and the highest grade of coffee on the market. The demand for Hills Bros. coffee and teas, in fact, has grown apace with the advancing years, and today contributes largely to the success of retailers who handle the brands. The idea is emphasized in this issue, representative of the great Labor Day celebration, and devoted to the interests of organized labor, that our membership throughout the entire Pacific Coast have always favored the brands of Hills Bros. manufactures, and will continue to do so as long as they keep up their present high standard of excellence. Hills Bros.' brand of coffee, as well as teas, are entitled to the large award of patronage which have been their share in past years, and our members and the industrial class generally are advised to display a proper co-operative spirit and preferably in favor of these popular brands when making purchases for domestic use.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1914.

He that cannot reason is a fool,
He that will not reason is a bigot.

—Bacon.

Indorsements of the amendment for Home Rule in Taxation by Stockton, Paso Robles and Watts make a total of thirty-six municipalities in California that have indorsed the amendment, and those municipalities represent eighteen counties, from Siskiyou at the extreme north to Imperial at the extreme south. From these indorsements it is evident that the idea of giving the people of each community more power over their local affairs is becoming more and more popular, which means that the people are waking up to the fact that there is something wrong with our tax system, and that they want the power to make such changes as they believe will benefit them.

To Our Advertisers

This Labor Day number of the "Labor Clarion," the largest and best in its history, is made possible by those business firms which have made use of its columns for advertising purposes. The paper itself is the best evidence of its high standing and worth as an advertising medium for those who desire to hold or acquire the patronage of the hosts of toil in this city or this State. The "Labor Clarion" is the official organ of, and is owned and published by, the San Francisco Labor Council, the supreme representative of labor in this city, as it is also the official organ of the California State Federation of Labor, the supreme authority of the organized toilers of this great State. Because of these facts and because it has always directed and maintained its course along the sane lines of true trade union policy and has consistently barred from its columns those hurtful things which too often are found in the pages of labor publications, it has become a most valuable asset to its advertisers, and that the live business man appreciates this condition of affairs is made abundantly manifest by this Labor Day number.

As such a magnificent number would have been impossible without the liberal patronage bestowed upon it by the firms represented in its columns, the "Labor Clarion" bespeaks for them a full meed of consideration at the hands of the organized toilers of this city and State.

On behalf of the great army of workers and their families, numbering close to 400,000 souls, we extend thanks to the sagacious business men who have co-operated with us to make this edition one long to be remembered in San Francisco and California.

The Labor Movement

The labor movement is not a fight-seeking institution. Unionists are thoroughly peace-loving individuals, though they sometimes fight vigorously, stubbornly and efficiently for the establishment of justice in the industrial world. Because of the fact that unions do fight when it becomes necessary many people have been led to believe them to be primarily fighting machines. Those who go to the trouble of studying the movement sufficiently to understand it, however, readily become convinced of the peaceful motives which actuate the entire labor movement.

The fighting the unions have done is altogether to their credit. They have never hesitated to fight after all peaceful efforts at adjustment of wrongs had failed, though in practice the fight has always been the last resort, and only approved when the stubbornness and unreasonableness of employers have made it absolutely essential to the welfare of the toilers.

An organization that would not fight under any circumstances would be of no value whatever to the workers, because the greedy and selfish employer would pay no heed to such an institution. There would, therefore, be no purpose in maintaining unions that would not fight. Unions are organized and maintained to force unfair employers to treat fairly with the workers. No such show of power is necessary in dealing with the reasonable and fair employer, but the competition of the cheap labor huckstering rival frequently forces men who desire to treat fairly with the workers to pursue an opposite course. Because of this the unions, though desirous of peace and harmony, must be prepared to carry on effective fights in an emergency.

If the unions were not capable of putting up a vigorous fight there are many employers who would not only refuse to arbitrate differences, but would deny to their employees the right to collectively bargain for improved conditions, because, after all, he is an exceptional man who will bargain to his loss with a weak institution unable to enforce respect. An organized body of workers that would not fight would be just as useless as are the mud pies the little children amuse themselves in making.

It is because of the fact that labor does maintain effective fighting equipment, and will make use of it when necessary, that the greedy, tyrannical employer is able to convince persons who are unfamiliar with the labor movement and its purposes that it is entirely a fighting machine and seeks the opportunity to engage in struggles with employers. The shout of the self-seeking and greedy parasite against unions, however, is not listened to today with the credence formerly accorded, because a vast number of people now understand the movement, its purposes, desires and methods, and because they have come to know more about those who oppose labor organizations.

Labor organizations, being made up of human beings, very naturally sometimes make mistakes, but they are no more prone to err than are men and women engaged in other activities. In fact they are less apt to make mistakes, because the members are aware that unfair, unreasonable and bitter criticism will be leveled at them, and are, therefore, doubly cautious and careful in the conduct of their affairs.

While it may seem, to the disinterested and uninitiated, a rather broad and reckless statement, we desire to assert that in almost every instance where men continually assail organized labor, investigation will reveal unscrupulous and greedy records. There are, it is true, a few exceptions, but they are so few as to be inconsequential. We invite any fair, open-minded man who doubts the accuracy of this assertion to impartially inquire into the facts.

No employer of labor who is fair and reasonable and has had dealings with organized labor has ever, on the whole, regretted so doing because of the fighting spirit of the unions. He knows that such a spirit must be maintained in emergencies or the unions might just as well disband so far as their usefulness is concerned. He knows also that the unions are always desirous of peace and only fight when no other course is left open to them. When the issue is one of fight or be slaves the unions fight, and they would be unworthy the attention of decent men and women were they to do otherwise.

Beware of the fellow who tries to persuade you that labor organizations do not favor peace. He generally has an ax to grind and is looking for a victim to turn the stone for him without adequate compensation.

Fluctuating Sentiments

The union label is of vital concern to you as a trade unionist. Demand it and make it effective in improving working conditions.

Society is responsible for tuberculosis—responsible because society has brought about the conditions which promote and spread this dreadful disease. When society has been sufficiently aroused to a sense of culpability tenements, sweatshops and other breeding places will be wiped out and the disease brought under control. This can never be done, however, so long as the greedy are allowed to place profits above health.

Fifteen thousand persons in the New York City district which includes Wall street, it is estimated, have a total annual income of \$1,000,000,000. Adjoining this is another district containing 600,000 people few of whom have taxable incomes. This is a sharp contrast, but sharp contrasts are not novel in any of the great cities of the world. The important thing is that in these days they are awakening deeper and more serious thought than the past was disposed to bestow upon them. When the people become aroused to the necessity for doing away with plainly visible wrongs that are the product of errors in government, they may be depended upon to act intelligently and the wrongs will disappear.

Bret Harte wrote a great number of stories and poems that were never collected in book form. These were in the main originally contributed to the San Francisco "Golden Era" and the "Northern California" when he was connected with these two publications and long before fame had brushed him with her wing. Charles Meeker Koslar has spent several years in collecting them from old newspaper files. The result, says the New York "Sun," is a volume published by Houghton Mifflin Company containing short stories and poems that have only seen light before in obscure weekly publications some half century ago. The first story Mr. Harte ever wrote was called "My Metamorphosis" and was published in the "Golden Era" on April 29, 1860.

The value of the recoverable gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc produced at mines in California in 1913, according to Charles G. Yale, of the United States Geological Survey, was \$26,812,489, compared with \$26,383,946 in 1912 and \$25,174,677 in 1911. Except in zinc there was an increase in the output of all these metals, although the tonnage from deep mines showed a decline and there were fewer mines reporting production than in 1912. The mine production of gold in 1913 was \$20,406,958—\$693,480 more than in 1912, an increase of 3.52 per cent. The deep mines of the State produced \$11,570,781, or 56.70 per cent of the total. The increase in gold from deep mines for the year was \$502,966, or 4.54 per cent. The placer mines produced \$8,836,177 in gold, an increase of \$190,514, or 2.20 per cent. This output of gold in California was the largest in thirty-one years, the yield in 1883 having been \$24,313,873. Only three times in forty-nine years has the gold output exceeded \$20,000,000, and if the year 1883 is excluded, the gold output in 1913 was higher than it has been since 1864. The gold is now derived from extensive operations rather than from efforts of individuals or numerous enterprises.

Wit at Random

She—Herbert, I can't find my bathing-dress anywhere!

He—See if you've got it on.—Punch.

"What," asked the civil-service examination paper, "do you consider to be an unreasonable burden to place upon the bacterial purifying capacity of a modern efficient water-purification plant?" After reading which the seeker after government employment sighed "Back to the farm for me," and immediately disappeared.—Washington "Trade Unionist."

"But she says she has never given you any encouragement."

"Did she say that?"

"She certainly did."

"She told me that her uncle was going to leave her a fortune and that he had one foot in the grave. If that is not encouragement I'd like to know what you call it."—Houston "Post."

One hot July afternoon Rastus Johnson, a gentleman of color, and his family of nine, who depended almost entirely on the town for their support, started away from home all togged out in their best, each carrying a supply of eatables. One of their benefactors happened to meet them on the road.

"Well, Uncle Rastus, where are you going with all your family so dressed up?" he asked.

"Well, Boss," said Sam, "doan' you know the circus am come to town?"

"Yes, but I can't afford to take all my family."

"Well, I'll tell yer, Boss, it's jes dis away wid us. We done sol' de heatin' stove cause de winter am fur off—but de circus am here!"—In "National Monthly."

She was very much in love with him, and one evening, while they were alone, she asked:

"Frank, tell me truly; you have kissed other girls, haven't you?"

"Yes," replied the young man, "but no one you know."

Mr. Peet, a rather diffident man, was unable to prevent himself from being introduced one evening to a fascinating young lady, who, misunderstanding his name, constantly addressed him as Mr. Peters, much to the gentleman's distress. Finally, summoning courage, he bashfully but earnestly remonstrated.

"Oh, don't call me Peters; call me Peet."

"Ah, but I don't know you well enough, Mr. Peters," said the young lady, blushing, as she playfully withdrew behind her fan.

As the train neared the city the colored porter approached the jovial faced gentleman, saying, with a smile, "Shall I brush you off, sir?"

"No," he replied, "I prefer to get off in the usual manner."—Princeton "Tiger."

"Speaking of hens," said truthful Bill, "reminds me of an old hen my dad had on a farm in Dakota. She would hatch out anything from a tennis ball to a lemon. Why, one day she sat on a piece of ice and hatched out two quarts of hot water!"

"That doesn't come up to a club-footed hen my old mother once had," said one of his hearers. They had been feeding her, by mistake, on sawdust instead of oatmeal. Well, she laid twelve eggs, and sat on them, and when they were hatched eleven of the chickens had wooden legs and the twelfth was a woodpecker."

Miscellaneous

A WAR POEM.

"If" is the title of a war poem by Bartholomew F. Griffen, a newspaper man of Boston. The poem is attracting general attention because of the vivid portrayal of the machinery of war and its terrible destruction, together with the final end that benefits but few. The poem follows:

If!

Suppose 'twere done!

The lanyard pulled on every shotted gun;
Into the wheeling death-clutch sent
Each millioned armament,
To grapple there

On land, on sea and under, and in air!

Suppose at last 'twere come—

Now, while each bourse and shop and mill is dumb,

And arsenals and dockyards hum—

Now all complete, supreme,

That vast, Satanic dream!—

Each field were trampled, soaked,

Each stream dyed, choked,

Each leaguered city and blockaded port

Made famine's sport;

The empty wave

Made reeling dreadnaught's grave;

Cathedral, castle, gallery, smoking fell

'Neath bomb and shell;

In deathlike trance

Lay industry, finance;

Two thousand years'

Bequest, achievement, saving, disappears

In blood and tears,

In widowed woe

That slum and palace equal know,

In civilization's suicide—

What served thereby, what satisfied?

For justice, freedom, right, what wrought?

Naught!—

Save, after the great cataclysm, perhaps

On the world's shaken map

New lines, more near or far,

Binding to king or czar

In festering hate

Some newly vassaled state;

And passion, lust, and pride, made satiate;

And just a trace

Of lingering smile on Satan's face!

MERIT.

By George Matthew Adams.

Merit does find its true reward. In the final summing up, people pass for what they actually are. The gauge of merit works straight and sound. Luck and chance are the mere teasers of fate.

Merit nothing beneath you.

Do more than is expected of you. Do each task better than people think you can. Believe all things are possible with you and you cannot fail to merit big. It is better to aim for perfection and miss it, than to aim at imperfection and hit it.

Merit nothing beneath you.

Be not troubled over the accidents of destiny. The rule of merit will safely guide you into the wide way of winning. True merit is the rule and not the exception. Thousands of pages of history illustrate this truth.

Merit nothing beneath you.

Whatever you merit and are worthy to receive, you will get. Concentrate your thoughts in elevating your aims and ideals, for these are they that lead you on and up.

Organization—Growth and Development

By H. C. Williams

M.

The modern banking system through which money has been given an universal fluidity by means of various forms of commercial paper, has its roots, like most of our economics, in very ancient times. Clay tablets from the ruins of Babylonian and Chaldean cities are many of them records of notes, drafts, mortgages and bills of exchange, very similar to the forms we use today, and are the gift to the world from the Jewish race, that brought the ancient system down to the close of the middle ages with but little change. The Jews always have been a trading race, and never combine well with an agricultural people. Those whom we now call Jews are the remnants of Chaldean, Assyrian, Phoenician and Carthaginian peoples, and the dispersion began with the Persian conquest of Babylon and continued until the destruction of Carthage by the Romans completed the process. But wherever they have gone they have carried their system with them, and at the close of the middle ages, when the ancient social system of Europe went into a state of fusion, their system began to be adapted by the principal trade guilds. Until this time the Jews retained their own guilds, but as commerce extended the system was generally adopted, and became a strong factor in the development of the great European states.

Florence at this period was the banking center of Europe, from which it was directly absorbed by the guilds of Paris, London, Hamburg and Frankfort. But banking did not assume its modern phase until Napoleon's wars drove England into the borrowing habit that became the foundation of all the national debts, and the establishment of usury as the world's greatest industry. The Bank of England, which developed out of the London guild, grew in influence as England's colonial empire expanded, and especially after the conquest of India brought much gold, silver and gems into the country, and it became the banker for the government. Napoleon established the Bank of France during the consulate, and which was even more closely identified with the government than the Bank of England, and he kept its coffers pretty well filled with the tribute which he exacted by his conquests. Both institutions derived the bulk of their original capital through piratical exactions upon conquered peoples.

The Rothschild family, small bankers of Frankfort, but in touch with all the Jewish banking guilds, was enabled to concentrate much of its resources and loan them to the British government, through the Bank of England, and when the wars closed in 1815, the British debt exceeded four billions, while the debt of France was only seventy millions. The policy of England was towards the enrichment of the trading classes, while that of Napoleon was to serve the peasant farmers, who had acquired most of the agricultural lands of France which had been confiscated in the revolution of 1792. It was mainly this peasantry that supplied the two billions which France so quickly raised to cover the German war tribute of 1870, and it was scarcely four years before this huge sum was back in the Bank of France, taken, as Bismarck put it, "by a twist of the discount crank," the money flowing, by its very fluidity, to the points of the highest interest rate, and by way of trade balances.

The invention of the steam engine, and the rapid development of automatic machine produc-

tion which followed, was concurrent with the rapid development of the enormous natural resources of the Western hemisphere, in which the United States went far in the lead, and before the civil war a great era of railroad building had drawn heavily upon the money resources of Western Europe, and while at that time our national, state and municipal debts were small, the country had acquired a large debt in the industrial expansion. The civil war drew enormously upon

the cash of Europe, and by its close we had a national debt, in various forms, of nearly five billions, while the States and municipalities had acquired a heavy indebtedness, all aggregating some nine billions, besides a very large personal and industrial liability.

But the rapid expansion by immigration which followed the war, in addition to the large capital which the people had acquired through the expenditures of the government in the war, and

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which had gone into general circulation by passing through the army, led to the wildest exploitation of our natural resources and the upbuilding of an industrial and commercial structure in a single generation that has no precedent in the world, and never can be repeated. Its magnitude is shown by the growth of cities in comparison with the country. In 1860, only thirteen per cent of our population lived in towns or cities. In 1910 this urban element was sixty-five per cent, and is now estimated at seventy-two per cent. The comparative growth of poverty has been in greater ratio, and the total debts of the country are now estimated at ninety-two thousand millions, while the process has largely exhausted the natural resources. A large part of the security for this debt has vanished by dint of the property wearing out; another large part exists as "water," and probably less than twenty-five per cent of it actually represents its face value in the property represented in the debt if we leave out the fictitious valuation of the unearned increment. Scarcely a government in the world makes any pretense of liquidation of its principal—an example that is generally followed by the "industrials" and the railroads; more frequently they add to the debt to keep up the interest, or where they do not add to the debt they add to the taxes, or to the price of the products they handle. Either way it adds by so much to the cost of living to the producing classes upon which finally all this burden rests. Every nation is involved, without exception, on either continent, and the total world liability is now estimated at 500,000 millions. And now nearly the whole civilized world is at war; each depending for its financing upon enormous increases of bonded indebtedness. There is only one way it may end—collapse of the system.

And yet the whole of this vast sum rests upon a basis of less than four billions of gold, or less than one per cent. With the usual thirty and sixty days' life of commercial paper the interest on borrowed money compounds monthly or bi-monthly, and flows back to the banks to be immediately reloaned. The gold itself seldom leaves the strong boxes, but is issued in the form of a bill of exchange, a draft, or a bank credit, and the same money exercises its function as a basis for credit a dozen times a year by regular force of accumulating interest, but actually repeats the function every day in the year by virtue of the personal credit of the borrower, and it is only at annual clearings that the balances, usually very small, are actually liquidated in real money. All property, therefore, becomes security for credit, and the sources of all credits practically reside in less than a dozen of the

world's great banks that control the world's gold. Specie only acts as money in the smaller daily transactions, and most of this finds its way into some bank by the close of a day. The use of gold as money is largely a fiction, useful mainly as the lever by which a very few manage to control so much of the world's wealth, and could readily be dispensed with, as it always is in times of national stress, as our civil war, when paper formed the only money, floated on the credit of the government, which again rests upon its right of eminent domain.

This terribly inflated credit system is responsible both for the feverish and unnatural industrial expansion which has overfilled the cities and reduced great numbers to a helpless proletariat, and for the control of the world's wealth by a very small per cent of its population who own the gold by which values are measured. It controls the values of all products because the holder of a product must first trade it for money before he can trade for anything else. Why, then, cannot the products themselves become their own security and act as a medium of exchange? This would be barter, the ancient form of commerce, and too cumbersome for use. It will surprise ninety and nine out of every hundred people in this supra-educated age to be told that the world's greatest staples are being carried and sold in just this fashion—through paper—not exactly a bill of exchange, but a cousin to it—the warehouse certificate. We carry our industries through a credit system already strained to the bursting point, and which is now threatened with complete collapse by a universal war. Substitution by the barter system through warehouse certificates at once represents the commodity and imparts the essential fluidity to enable the product to be traded anywhere in the world with the same facility as a bank draft. It is one of the silent forces leading to the emancipation of the producing classes from dependence upon capital. "We could have a practical socialism tomorrow, if we could divorce money out of our institutions," said Thomas A. Edison.

Analysis of the condition itself will be made in the next article.

(Continued next week.)

The higher we rise in the scale of being . . . the more certainly we quit the region of the brilliant eccentricities and dazzling contrasts which belong to a vulgar greatness. Order and proportion characterize the primordial constitution of the terrestrial system; ineffable harmony rules the heavens.—Edward Everett.

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Probing Industrial Relations



The Federal Industrial Relations Commission held public hearings at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, for nine days from August 25th to September 3rd, inclusive.

These hearings are a part of the general plan of the commission to investigate at first hand the judgments of men who have had special experience in dealing with the many problems that arise between employers and employees in industrial life.

Hearings have been held since last spring in many industrial centers of the country; thus far, in Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Butte, Seattle and Portland.

The commission is charged with an inquiry into the underlying causes of industrial unrest, and is directed to report its findings and recommendations to Congress by August, 1915. It has power to subpoena witnesses and order the production of papers, payrolls, etc.

The commission consists of nine members—three representatives of employers, three of organized labor, and three representing the public. Of those taking part in the San Francisco hearings were: Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission; Harris Weinstock, California employer; John R. Commons, professor of the University of Wisconsin; James O'Connell, president of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L.; John B. Lennon, treasurer of the A. F. of L.; and Austin B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors.

The hearings at San Francisco have been had on several of the recent industrial conflicts and connected problems coming to the front in this part of the State. The most important subjects of investigation were the Stockton lockout, the Wheatland riot, seasonal labor, and unemployment.

The Stockton situation which is at present in an acute stage, was taken up first and occupied the commission for two full days. Men representing all the interests participating and affected in this struggle appeared before the commission and were given widest latitude in presenting their knowledge and views in the matter. While very little of important facts which have not already appeared in the press was adduced, the hearings were valuable in the main for the opportunity they afforded in showing the psychological and mental attitudes of the persons taking such prominent part in the actual struggle.

The mode of procedure at each hearing consisted in introductory questions by the commission's attorney, William O. Thompson, to which the witness was permitted to make any answers he pleased, and make whatever additional statements he might desire. Before dismissing a witness he would be questioned in turn by each commissioner. Repetitions were excluded as much as possible, and it seemed to be a particular object of the chairman to expedite the proceedings while at the same time taking good care that the exact meaning and views of the witness would be fully ascertained. Another striking feature of the hearings was the evident interest in the subjects under discussion by all who participated or were present at the sessions.

In the Stockton matter, the first witness called was John P. Irish, Jr., secretary of Stockton Chamber of Commerce, and chief of the Merchants', Manufacturers' and Employers' Association of Stockton.

Mr. Irish was questioned as to the meaning of the trouble in Stockton, and explained that the

issue was to establish the open shop. He said: "We understand the open shop to mean the exclusion of the use of the union label, the union stamp and union display card from our places of business and our products, and the elimination of the signing of agreements between our members and labor organizations. . . . We are unalterably opposed to low wages, long hours and unsanitary conditions."

He was strictly opposed to recognizing any union in any manner whatever, and insisted his position was compatible with maintaining unimpaired existing conditions established mainly

through union activities. He explained the reason for the formation of the open shop policy, and cited some instances of what seemed unreasonable demands from unions. Other witnesses completely demolished the facts upon which his position mainly was based. The commission sought to find out if the M. M. & E. was connected in any way with other employers' associations in California or in the country at large, but Mr. Irish refused to commit himself, and said it was no concern of the commission. Other members of the M. M. & E. afterward freely stated that the association was a purely local one,

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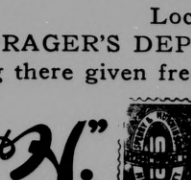
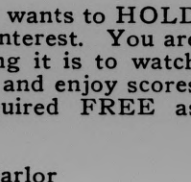
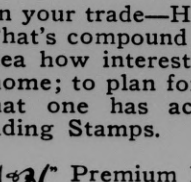
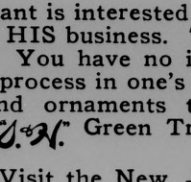
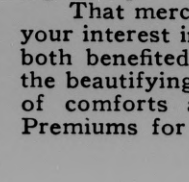
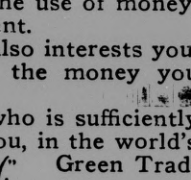
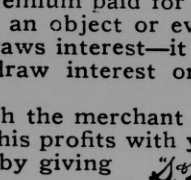
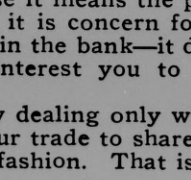
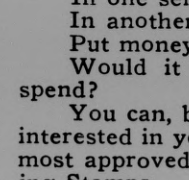
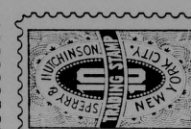
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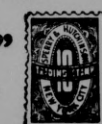
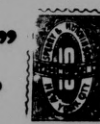
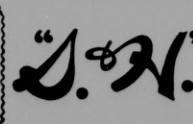
That merchant is interested in your trade—He wants to HOLD your interest in HIS business. That's compound interest. You are both benefited. You have no idea how interesting it is to watch the beautifying process in one's home; to plan for and enjoy scores of comforts and ornaments that one has acquired FREE as Premiums for *S. & H.* Green Trading Stamps.

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and had no connection whatever with other associations of similar character. Mr. Irish also refused to divulge the uses of the moneys collected as dues from the 403 members composing the association.

He objected strenuously to the levying of fines by unions on members refusing to boycott the stores of the M. M. & E. Other witnesses proved that no such fines were levied, and that the boycotters, so-called, merely were drumming up patronage for stores friendly to the unions.

The hearing developed that great efforts were made to sign up with building trades unions, and to induce them to patronize the stores of the M. M. & E. These efforts were entirely unsuccessful. Testimony was also had that various tricks were practiced by the union haters to have fair contractors commit unknowingly violations of union rules so as to compel the unions to declare such contractors unfair, the object being two-fold, first to punish contractors who refused to join the association, and, secondly to induce a general strike or walkout of all trades.

Ample evidence was produced that through banks great pressure was brought on every business concern, as well as the press, to join in the open shop campaign. Some of these efforts were successful, others less so.

The importation of gunmen and the failure of the police to violate all laws for preservation of peace and to establish a reign of terror, was also amply proven. The facts of encounters between employers and leaders of the M. M. & E., as well as small altercations between union men and imported strikebreakers, were also given in detail, substantially as reported in the press of the State.

Messrs. C. G. Bird, the president of the M. M. & E., and E. J. Luke, manager of the Sperry Flour Company, Chris. Totten, a planing mill owner, Holt, the manager of the Holt Manufacturing Company, sustained the case of the employers with varying degrees of success and equivocation, while the following testified favorably for the side of the unions: J. B. Dale, organizer of the A. F. of L. and State Federation, Antone Johannsen, representing the carpenters, J. T. Woods, president of the local building trades, C. E. Stewart, a painting contractor, J. P. Duff, vice-president of the bricklayers, Franklin M. Kennedy, representative of the Moline Plow Co., Fred L. Kincaid, a retired business man, and Irving Martin, editor of the Stockton "Record."

The most interesting and detailed account of the nefarious work of the M. M. & E. was given by the newspaper man, who showed in detail the secret and dark ways of the association in its efforts to influence the press to color its news columns in favor of the open shop. Mr. Martin

showed the endeavors of the press to preserve neutrality in the struggle. Rev. J. W. Byrd was the last witness, and he showed also how immoral a campaign was waged by the employers' association.

On the whole, the hearings on the Stockton situation were very favorable to the union cause, and disproved almost conclusively all the arguments presented by the employers.

The main actors in the prosecution and defense of the Wheatland rioters, or hoppickers, were cited before the commission and gave interesting views and opinions as to the problems of migratory workers. Among the witnesses were Prosecuting Attorneys McKenzie and Carlin of Martinez and Marysville, Austin Lewis and R. M. Royce, counsel for the defense, Carlton Parker, the secretary of the Commission on Immigration and Housing, George Speed, organizer of the I. W. W., J. B. Dale, organizer of migratory workers for the A. F. of L., and W. A. Mundell, chief of detectives on the case for the Burns' Agency.

The legal machinery of this State, as exemplified in the operations of district attorneys, courts, and detective agencies, jailers, etc., received many rude shocks in the investigation. Mr. McKenzie took a very decided stand against present methods of administering criminal laws of the State, and showed specially that private detectives are a bane to the poor and innocent who become the victims of their terrible schemes. Carlin also coincided and stated he had refused to use the testimony of detectives on the ground that such was unreliable.

As to methods of organizing migratory workers, the hearing developed clearly the difference in methods used by the A. F. of L. organizer and those used by the organizer of the I. W. W. Some employers testified to the need of organization and the use of collective bargaining to improve the condition of the 100,000 migratory workers of California. It was shown that there has been an overabundance of agricultural labor in the State this year, and that the unemployment problem is very likely to be very acute next winter.

A man must first govern himself ere he be fit to govern a family; and his family, ere he be fit to bear the government in the commonwealth.—Sir Walter Raleigh.

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State Commission of Immigration and Housing

By
Carleton H. Parker

The State Commission of Immigration and Housing has two duties, one relating directly and intimately with life and welfare of the immigrant, the other concerned with the housing of our State's population, be it alien or native. The first duty is to give the alien an economic square deal, to guard him in his work and small investments, to help him educate himself and his children; in short, to allow him a kindly atmosphere in which he can give to America the service and loyalty which he so often desires to do. To learn of the forces and accidents which beset and harass the alien, the Commission established a complaint department.

This department has organized in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Sacramento, complaint offices, with interpreters and legal aid. In six smaller cities, viz: Ventura, Riverside, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, and San Diego, authorized legal representatives of the Commission are prepared to hear and redress wrongs. These towns were placarded with notices in twelve languages, notifying the alien to bring his complaint of wrongs, or abuse, or fraud, or, if he be distant, to write it in his native language. Since April 24th five hundred and forty-two such complaints were filed and immediately taken up by the department. An old German couple had been robbed of a trunk, a young Austrian girl was abandoned by her husband and left friendless in a country town, five Mexican laborers, bankrupted by the charge of a taxicab driver, Italians defrauded by a valley land company through false advertising, a Servian restaurant keeper fleeced by a fake lawyer—the list runs into every imaginable tangle of helpless life. These complaints have become, not only an opportunity for the Commission to perform a very real and direct service, but, taken together, have given the key to the deeper lying causes of the exploitation. A dozen taxicab overcharges

points to the need of a stricter supervision of their licensing. The varied cases of land fraud and misrepresentation show that a new legal definition of fraudulent advertising and promotion must be passed into law which will give the district attorney a real instrument. Nothing costs California more in reputation and business than the scores of fraudulent land companies, often with dignified names and connections, who maintain down-town offices and operate among the working population, both native and foreign. The Commission has established the fact that aggressive legislation is imperatively needed.

One even more important feature of the ever-present exploitation of aliens by baggage men, hotel runners, taxi drivers and alleged interpreters, is the fact that many of the victims are newly-arrived immigrants, trusting and ignorant of our laws and business traditions. It remains a reproach to San Francisco that she, for no business gain whatsoever, allows a ring of harpies to operate upon these most defenseless of travelers at all our docks and depots.

Early in its activities, the Commission found a fertile field in labor camp sanitation. Beginning with the exposures of insanitation in the Wheatland hop fields, the investigation of camps has covered every county in the State. The initial inspection is a careful measuring and enumeration of camp facilities and the number and sex of the workers. The camp's condition is then compared to the Commission's minimum standard of sanitation for that number of workers and if it falls below this standard, as it does in two-thirds of the cases, a letter is sent to the camp owner pointing out these facts and announcing the desire of the Commission to assist him in raising his camp to the minimum. But two camps have refused to comply with the suggestions. Many camp owners misunderstand directions and more are laggard in improving, but almost none refuse the argument that profits

must absolutely not be added to by cutting down on conveniences of decency and health for the workers.

Between April 1, 1914, and August 11, 1914, six hundred and forty-one labor camps in the State have been inspected. These camps house 41,058 laborers. Of the total camps, one hundred and eighty-eight were in a dangerous sanitary condition, two hundred and ninety-three were reported as fair, and one hundred and fifty-five were up to the modest minimum of sanitation

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drawn up by the Commission, and therefore reported as "good."

But the important fact remains that in four hundred and eighty-one labor camps, housing in round numbers thirty thousand men, conditions, sleeping, toilet, bathing and mess-house conveniences were below an essential minimum.

The cleaning up of labor camps is specially important, because in these camps a vast number of newly-arrived aliens receive their first and most important impression of America and American life. Much of our criticism of the alien's political indifference, his uncleanness, his diffidence, clannishness, can be traced directly to the conditions with which our American employer surrounds him. Few of the criticised aliens lived and worked under conditions at home which they are forced into in the United States. In many phases, the problem of the lower immigrant standard of life is one "made in America."

From labor camp sanitation, the Commission naturally turned to small town sanitation. Few Californians realize that almost each California village is gaining its small slum. The new-coming Spanish, Mexican, Portuguese and Italian families are allowed to crowd into old dwellings at the town's edge, or "across the railroad track." This congestion has brought bad sewage, uncared for garbage, and eyesores to towns hitherto clean villages of the traditional American type. The Commission is trying to stimulate both the village and its health officer to a clear realization of the danger and the need of courageous and real action. The two towns of Galt and Isleton in the Sacramento Valley have asked the Commission to suggest a comprehensive plan for town sewage disposal. A sanitary engineer is now on the job. Housing surveys have been made of Wheatland, Visalia, Bakersfield, Fresno, San Diego and Sacramento. The plan is to take up the town's housing condition with the proper health authorities, decide upon the new ordinances necessary, and then assist in every way in the propaganda to put them through. In Sacramento, for instance, an active publicity propaganda has been entered into to get the city authorities to pass into law certain alterations in the city's health code.

In San Francisco the Commission investigated thoroughly lodging houses and tenement houses in various quarters of the city. A dangerous

condition of neglected sanitation was uncovered. These facts were placed in the hands of members of the Board of Health and the city answered by the appointment of two tenement house inspectors, the first officials of this kind in the city.

In the field of education the Commission has guided an extensive experiment in Los Angeles in introducing trained domestic educators into immigrant homes. Because the Commission's surveys have revealed the home as the place of the greatest economic waste in the immigrant's life and the place where the loss is the most disastrous in its direct results, this field was selected as the best initial sphere of effort. This home educator work will be introduced wherever the school authorities can be convinced that the extension department of vocational training should initiate it. The great benefit of this instruction to the immigrant community has been proved by the experiments in Riverside and Los Angeles and it promises to be one of the most important fields of the Commission's efforts.

The Federal Commission on Industrial Relations has subsidized the Immigration Commission to carry out a study of California unemployment and the problem of the migratory worker. The first statistical work done in the West on this subject is now under way and, while the question is vastness itself, it is hoped to let in some light on the confusion of conflicting opinions as to the State's and the municipality's duties in regard to the jobless man and the worker drifting about in the Western seasonal labor world.

The Commission has carefully abstained from doing anything which would indirectly prove to be an encouragement to immigration. Fortunately, the evil argument to leave the immigrant open to the exploiters in order to discourage his coming, like the cruel suggestion to abandon those suffering from venereal disease in order to assist in making the act of prostitution dangerous, has been cried into silence. The Commission knows that there are certain immigrant conditions which, allowed to exist, injure the entire population. Not only this, but little of the Commission's work fails to directly affect the native born. Camp sanitation, the housing betterment, exposing of the land promoter, all touch the life of the State's population as a whole.

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UNIONS WINNING IN STOCKTON.

Conditions in Stockton during the past week have taken a decided swing toward the unions. A number of small employers who had been forced into the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association have deserted that organization and signed up with union labor. This, however, is not the only bad omen for the greedy

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employers, as the following, taken from the Stockton "Daily Record," indicates:

August 28, 1914.

State of California, County of San Joaquin, City of Stockton.

To the Stockton Chamber of Commerce: I hereby tender to the Stockton Chamber of Commerce my resignation as a member of the board of directors of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce.

My reason for taking this step is that I, as a member of the board of directors of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce, do not approve of the action of the board of directors in taking a stand in the troubles of the M. M. & E. and the labor unions of Stockton.

I believe that the Chamber of Commerce should be at all times for the people, and not take any part in political or religious matters, or any labor troubles.

B. C. WALLACE.

The above is a copy of a communication presented to the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. It tells its own story.

The indorsement of the open shop and the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association by the trustees of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce has had many echoes. Mr. Wallace's resignation is but one of many.

Mr. Wallace, who was defeated for re-election as coroner of San Joaquin County by a majority of 381 votes, believes that one of the causes of his defeat lies in the attempt to hold him responsible for the chamber's action. Mr. Wallace has been a director of the chamber for more than a year. Both he and his opponent for the office of coroner worked on Chamber of Commerce committees within the past six months. Mr. Wallace happened to be a director of the chamber, but had attended no meetings of the board for some time. While Mr. Wallace was out of the city the trustees passed their celebrated resolution indorsing the M. M. & E. and the open shop.

Last Saturday, less than three days before the election, the Stockton "Labor News" issued its first edition. The "Labor News" published a list of the directors of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce and called attention to the fact that the directors had indorsed the M. M. & E., and added:

"We desire at this time to call our members' attention to the fact that Ben Wallace, one of the board members, is a candidate for coroner and is not worthy of your support."

Yesterday Mr. Wallace sent the editor of the labor paper the following communication:

"I wish to state that although I am a member of the board of directors of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce, that I was not at the board meeting when the action of the board was taken in reference to the labor troubles in this city. I was in Santa Cruz at the time and knew nothing of the matter until three weeks after my return to this city.

"The article printed in the Stockton 'Labor News' Saturday, the 22d, was a misrepresentation of the facts and was not presented to the editor in its true light. Following the publication of the article in the paper I requested Mr. John P. Irish, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, to issue a statement relieving me from responsibility for the chamber's action in the labor matter. Mr. Irish refused to do so.

"B. C. WALLACE."

Indications are that the greedy manipulators will shortly be fighting among themselves like a pack of hungry swine, and in the melee not only the labor crushing association recently organized will be rent asunder, but the Chamber of Commerce will be shaken to its very foundations.

All signs point to a complete victory for labor.

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The management of a hotel is conducted on the same principle. You pay for a room, you receive your key, but you could not consistently say to the clerk when you go out: "Now, I'll not pay for this room if I don't happen to need it." That room belongs to the hotel system through which a legitimate earning accrues, just the same as the seat in a theatre. If you pay for it, it is your own concern whether you occupy your possession or not, but you have no right to ask a reduction when some one other than yourself could utilize this space at the rate which you yourself do not want to pay because you do not happen to occupy it. It is the same with land values. No one has a right to monopolize land and be exempt from commensurate taxation because he does not happen to be occupying it.

Single tax is public housekeeping reduced to a proper science, a science that teaches us how to become useful to our fellow members of society. Since man-made laws have built a fence around raw material, the worker must ask of a few of his fellows permission to live, must beg almost for a livelihood. The man who labors and earns his bread in the sweat of his face in fulfillment of the mandate that went out when he fell from grace now gets only half a loaf.

Labor is no farther advanced today with all its appurtenances and mechanical devices, augmented by modern science than it was in the years that have gone by. Labor itself still stands and begs for that which is rightfully its own. This seems like reversing the ancient pyramids to place them to rest from their base to the points, but it is true, nevertheless. We send out nurses and doctors and ambulances and hospital corps to cure the wounded on the fields of battle, but we do not stop to consider how much simpler and easier the solution is to it all by

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In New York there is one-fourth of an acre of land on which there is built a great department store. The real owner of that land through a lease which obtains with the tenant-owner of the building receives an annuity of \$120,000 without the investment of a single cent. He is being magnificently pensioned through the industrial value increase toward which he has contributed nothing. He is thus reaping where he has not sown and gathering where some one else has strewn. No investment in chattel slavery ever brought such returns.

The natural law of wages will always be regulated by what a man can make for himself with the raw materials he has at hand. He will not, for a monetary consideration, work for someone else for less than he can make by working for himself. Whether it be farm or factory, the job can be made to seek out the man rather than the monotonous tramp for work which now prevails, and the individual may be privileged to select by choice, rather than necessity as to what he shall accomplish.

No man can be a free agent when all of the natural resources are monopolized, and wherever we find this we find wages sinking to the lowest ebb. It is true, wages have been increasing in recent years, but with their increase came a corresponding rise in the cost of the necessities of life. So the wage earner is no farther ahead than he was before.

But the whole system of the taxation of land and improvements is wrong. For every material sum that the manufacturer invests in machinery and improvements in his factories, we exact a corresponding toll in taxes. Thus we fine him for proving a benefactor, for providing means through which others may earn food and clothing and necessities of life.

If we pause to ask why our industries are taxed, the reply will come back to us: "We need the money!"

So will the burglar say if we inquire his motives when we find him rifling our purses. He needs the money, but does the excuse justify us in allowing the burglar to take it? Burglary is a good profession, he might say, but we should feel inclined to believe that it is mighty poor policy.

We can not expect otherwise than that graft and corruption will characterize the spending of public money when these elements are exercised in collecting such revenue. The man who makes money dishonestly rarely exercises good judgment in spending it, I find, for that is a saying that was taught me in my youth and I have observed closely to find it verified.

Every community has its own natural wage, and money grows faster than the community's needs. When this is stolen, the community may be likened to the man who is returning home from work with his pay envelope in his pocket and permits another to reach therein and take it away from him. He is reduced to beggary or charity, like the community that suffers its natural wage to be confiscated.

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WHAT CHAIRMAN WALSH SAYS.

Frank P. Walsh, of Kansas City, chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, is a man who "talks right out in meeting." Speaking at the luncheon of the League for Home Rule in Taxation on Wednesday, August 26th, on the causes of industrial unrest, he said that the underlying cause is the effort of the tired man who works for a living to get his rightful share of the profits of industry, and that in spite of the vast areas of good land, none of it is available for the poor man, because it is held by speculators at high prices.

Mr. Walsh is himself a land owner, having 200 acres of fine farm land near Kansas City. He says that in all the years he has owned that land he has spent eleven hours trying to clear 25 acres of timber with his own hands, but quit because he got blisters on his hands. So he hired "a free and independent American workingman" to clear it for \$30 a month and board. "At the bottom of the unrest," said Mr. Walsh, "is the fact that industry is burdened by taxes. 'Untax human activities' is a cry that must be heard," he asserted.

Chairman Walsh was introduced by Dr. Carleton H. Parker, executive secretary of the California Immigration and Housing Commission.



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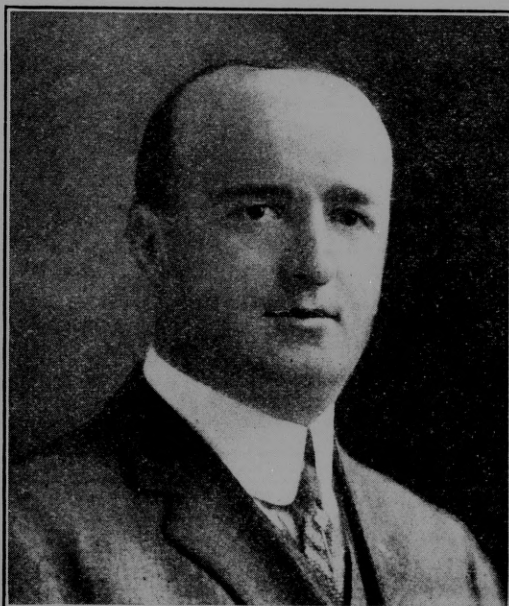
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Machinists employed in several large overall factories in Detroit are on strike. It is claimed the Garment Workers' Union has indicated to their employers that they will not work with non-union machinists. The strikers are demanding a higher wage rate.

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JIC

HISTORY.

There is one mode in which history may be most easily, perhaps most usefully approached. Let him who desires to find profit in it begin by knowing something of the lives of great men. Not of those most talked about, not of names chosen at hazard; but of the real great ones who can be shown to have left their mark upon distant ages. Know their lives, not merely as interesting studies of character, or as persons seen in a drama, but as they represent and influence their age. Not for themselves only must we know them, but as the expression and types of all that is noblest around them. Let us know those whom all men cannot fail to recognize as great—the Caesars, the Charlemagnes, the Alfreds, the Cromwells, great in themselves, but greater as the center of the efforts of thousands. We have done much toward understanding the past when we have learned to value and honor such men. . . . To them we owe what we prize most, country, freedom, peace, knowledge, art, thought and higher sense of right and wrong. What a tale of patience, courage, sacrifice and martyrdom is the history of human progress! . . . For whom did these men work if not for us? . . . Not for themselves they worked, but for their cause, their fellows, for us. Not that they might have fame, but that they might leave the world better than they found it.—Frederick Harrison.

I have not to take care that what I say today is consistent with what I said yesterday. What I am responsible for is that it represents what upon my honor and conscience I believe to be the duty of today, in the light of the knowledge I possess whether that duty is consistent with party aims, or is opportune to party exigencies or not.—Joseph Chamberlain.

I have seen manners that make a similar impression with personal beauty; that give the like exhilaration and refine us like that, and in memorable experiences they are suddenly better than beauty, and make that superfluous and ugly. But they must be marked by fine perception, the acquaintance with real beauty.—Emerson.

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There is never an instant's truce between virtue and vice.—Thoreau.

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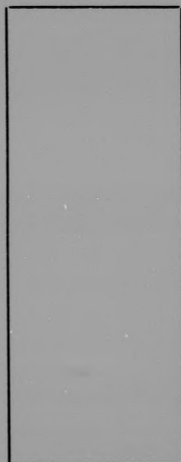
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This well-known realty firm, maintaining headquarters at 920 Phelan Building, is offering unexampled opportunities for securing lots in a section of Richmond that contains few equals—the Bay View Addition. The location of the lots is well named, being bay view and harbor, and within two blocks of the business section. They are all in full view of the Golden Gate, San Francisco, and the Exposition grounds, and are desirable for either business or residence purposes. Their greatest advantage, besides unequalled view, consists of convenience to the ferries, street railroads, business center, and the site selected by the Government experts for the new navy yard and navy docks. Secretary Daniels recently complimented Richmond upon its industrial growth and enterprise, saying that it was incomprehensible that a city such as Richmond should have sprung up within ten years. The terms offered by McKenzie & Hogg for lots in Bay View Addition are of the easiest character, and include improvements. A personal call or written letter regarding particulars receives prompt response.

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The products of this well-known company are indelibly impressed upon the community for many and varied reasons, and, necessarily receive a liberal share of patronage from our membership and the industrial class generally, is entitled to more than passing mention in this Labor Day number. The high quality of the company's products has received the prestige of an enlarged and flourishing trade—an important fact when it is considered that they are: "Primrose" hams and bacon, "Golden Gate" pure lard, "Califene," a perfect shortening, "Mayrose" creamery butter, and "Mayrose" cheese. The Western Meat Company's products of beef, mutton and pork always bear the label of Government inspection. United States Government-inspected dressed beef, mutton and pork can be identified easily by the consumer, if so disposed, by looking for the purple stamp showing "U. S. inspected and passed, Establishment No. 72." In all matters reflective of advancement of the aims of our organization the company has shown a friendly interest, and the matter of co-operation with its products is a deserved recognition of their superior quality.

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When Pharaoh Ran Sweatshops

An Egyptologist says that a book could be written on "strikes in ancient Egypt." There is such a book—the book of Exodus. It is one of the great documents of social history, the more so because its sociology is spiritually interpreted. Just as we misread sociology when we neglect its spiritual significance, so we misread the spiritual significance of Exodus when we neglect its social significance. Remembering that any labor movement, in the degree of its human and historic eventfulness, is vital with divine providence, we may say that the exodus, with its old-time and Oriental incidents, was essentially a labor strike. It presented in order the stages of modern labor movements: First, an intolerable condition; second, a resolute protest; third, an organized resistance; fourth, a social readjustment. Correspondingly, Exodus can be read sociologically in four main chapters, namely, 1, Pharaoh's Sweating System; 2, Moses as a Labor Leader; 3, The Strike of the Brickmakers' Union; 4, The Socialism of Sinai. The present series is intended so to interpret the old book, with modern parallels and applications.

Such a book is well called Exodus, "the way out"; for it narrates the liberation and education, socializing and spiritualizing of a people who began their history as a gang of exploited laborers under the supreme monopolies of Egypt. Just as Israelites are sweated today in Gotham, by long hours, over-speeding, underpay and unsanitary conditions, so were they sweated of old in Goshen. Pharaoh's sweating system presents for present study, 1, the exploitation; 2, the demoralization of labor.

"Therefore they did set over them taskmasters to afflict them with burdens. . . . And they made their lives bitter with hard service (Exod. 1, 11, 14). A traveler writes of the building of the Egyptian pyramids: "Here are the tombs of kings, stupendous monuments not alone of monarchical glory and pride, but of the reckless waste of human lives. . . . There toiled these thousands of men, overworked and scourged, sick, dizzy, and exhausted. . . . The whole picture

of that useless, grinding toil testifies to an ugly, wicked contempt for human life." Another traveler writes of the building of the American pyramids: "The top of the pyramid was in quite dazzling light. . . . But lower down it grew black as pitch. Here in choking tenements was the forgotten city. Here were the legions that worked twelve hours in the day, and even Sundays. Here was the chaos of low and uncertain pay. Here was every conceivable shape that insecurity could take, all the horrors of maiming and unnatural death. On this great army of the forgotten rested the pyramid and its glistening cap." Note now the incidents of labor exploitation in Exodus.

1. The coincidence of luxury and poverty. The Pharaoh of the oppression was the sovereign who ushered in that period of his nation's history when "wealth accumulates and men decay." The rank extravagance of his court was one occasion of his predatory labor system; the other was the pressure of competition (see Exod., 1, 10, the military exigencies there named being conditioned by an economic situation). Thus today the few are taking what the many are making. Our recent Sunday school studies went rather astray unless they raised such questions as these: Can one man earn a million a year? If not, then from whom does he take it? Is it right that one should give his whole life for a fraction of what is wasted in the amusements of his employer? That one should surfeit with luxury while those whose labors pay for it lack the necessities? That one shall perpetuate his name in pyramids or colleges at the cost of thousands who can scarce afford a decent burial? "The same great God who discussed economic questions with Pharaoh" has not become indifferent to such questions.

2. "Keeping labor manageable" was a prime feature of Pharaoh's system (Exod., 1, 9, 10): "Lest they multiply and it come to pass they fight against us" was an Old World case of "no-labor-union nonsense in our shops." The way Pharaoh set about it was hardly more unscrupulous than the way in which "the inflow of immigrants from the south and east of Europe was first set going by corporations that needed cheap and docile labor to keep down the wages and spirit of native American workingmen." Rauschenbusch remarks: "Arbitrary power has so demoralized the upper classes everywhere that even good rich men regard a growing self-assertion of

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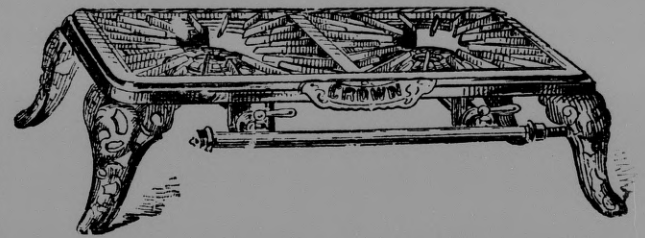
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the working class as one of the most dangerous results of democracy."

3. Industrial absolutism. The very life of three million working people depended on whether one man "knew Joseph" (Exod., 1, 8). Autocracy can never be a reliable fountain of social justice. If it be true that "every business concern is a little monarchy," and that "the money power is now in the hands of a dozen men," then the very life of the millions still depends on whether the plutocrat of the hour happens to "know Joseph."

Nor does the parallel fail because Pharaoh was a political ruler. The "economic interpretation of history" shows that the political ruler is such only so far as he is also the economic ruler. Again, the economic ruler of a land is sure to be in effect, if not in name, the political ruler.

The churches of the land ought to sit in godly judgment on the modern Pharaoh's demand to conduct his private business as he pleases. President Wilson says well that "business is no longer in any sense a private matter." Big business, because big, is public business. Social justice, under God, must be the prerogative of society.

4. The degradation of manhood. The familiar aggravations of modern poverty are not lacking in the monuments and inscriptions of Egypt. Industrial accidents and diseases are there recorded, just as we annually record 30,000 deaths, half a million injuries and the needless diseases of modern industry. Egypt had her evil drugs, and evil foods, deadly then as now, chiefly to the poor. Egypt sculptured and painted her horrors of convict labor; we permit them, but do not permit ourselves to think about them. The Egyptian pyramid is quite a symbol of our social structure; from its high and narrow top a wide and pleasing outlook, under its broad base the blood and bones of men.

Reading of Hebrews employed to oppress their brethren (Exod., 2, 13, and 5, 6), suggests strikingly the ways in which capitalism pits working-men against each other, foremen against "hands," scab against unionist, immigrant against native, black and yellow against white, and the phenomenal "pace-maker" against everybody.

5. The destruction of childhood. The culminating atrocity of Pharaoh's system was the extermination of the Hebrew babes (Exod., 1, 22). Racial and economic competition occasioned this decree. Likewise modern competition eventuates

in the immolation of childhood. The modern tragedy may be faintly indicated when we note that 800,000 child laborers are less than fourteen years old and 400,000 of these are in deleterious occupations. The evil appears at least doubled on consideration of the family break-up incident to the wage labor of mothers, and trebled with consideration of the disaster that falls on childhood through overwork and underpay of parents. Professor Nearing estimates that three-fourths of the children in the United States have less than a fair opportunity for a normal life.

Why did Pharaoh do it? "Lest they join unto our enemies and fight against us." Why do employers do it. "We have to do it in order to compete with other mills." Why do children do it? In 800 cases of child labor investigated, 391 were due to industrial illness or injury of the father. Why do we permit it? For three reasons: The products of child labor are cheap, the dividends large, and we don't care much anyhow.

6. The degradation of womanhood. In Pharaoh's decree of destruction the exception is made, "Every daughter ye shall save." In the vile custom of the East womanhood was saved from death for shame. The practice of the modern West is much the same. "We Christians of the twentieth century offer to an honest, hard-working girl \$6 a week, bad food, miserable lodgings and no recreation; but to a girl who is willing to sacrifice her virtue a splendid income for a time, with leisure, recreation and all that money can buy. What think you of a society that places such a choice before destitute women and undeveloped girls?"

We have been felicitating ourselves of late over investigations which show that only one in thirty of the fallen women has been "driven" to an evil life by low wages. The same investigations show, as do all indications, that our economic system multiplies the penalties of virtue and the premiums of vice, discourages marriage, causes over-crowding and high rents, capitalizes and organizes sexual vice according to best effective commercial methods, and in consequence of all the rest, recruits the ranks of prostitution almost wholly from the daughters of the poor.

Already it is evident that it is impossible to recount the economic apart from the spiritual degradation of a nation. Note further:

1. The demoralization of the ruling class through the exploitation of labor. Then and now, when labor demands leisure for the things of the spirit, the Pharaohs answer, "Who is the Lord that I should obey His voice? I know not God, neither will I let Israel go." Arrogance toward humanity leads ever to impiety toward God. "Wealth places men and women in moral danger because it vastly increases the number of their

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inferiors. Only our equals are in a position to rebuff our conceit or rudeness and thus make our manhood grow straight." (Rauschenbusch.)

2. The demoralization of the laboring class. Read Exod., 16, 3. What pitiable servility! Whipped until manhood is whipped out of them they murmur, not against the oppressor who makes them slaves, but against Moses, who tries to make them men. Or read Exod., 32, 7. The economic wrongs that make the nation servile also make it corrupt. Much vulgar vice and irreligion in all times is the reaction of human nature against its inhuman limitations and oppressions.

3. The preoccupation of both classes against the things of the spirit. Pharaoh seems at first without malice against his laborers, but is preoccupied with resisting his competitors (Exod., 1, 10). He is hard pressed by a certain Eastern firm which had formerly held a long monopoly, as well as a Southern firm with a big labor force of "niggers," which does in fact acquire the monopoly some years later. Under such circumstances "business is business and charity and religion cannot be mixed with it." Meantime the laboring class was so preoccupied with overwork that "they hearkened not unto Moses, for anguish of spirit and cruel bondage." (Exod., 6, 9). "What spirituality, what virtue, what tenderness can you expect from a man who is holding a wolf by the ears?" "Here is a young man stunted and anemic because of bad air, poor food and child labor. You may convert him all you please, you can never make a man of him." Those two quotations point to the awful and

awfully neglected truths, that if we want men to be spiritual, we must give them a decent chance; that if it is worth while to save the wreck and remnant of a man, it is better to save the whole man from being wrecked.

We thus summarize the social situation preceding the Exodus: 1. The few controlled the labor of the many. 2. Luxury subsisted by the labor of poverty. 3. Wealth was preferred to humanity. "And the children of Israel sighed by reason of their bondage, and they cried, and their cry came up unto God by reason of their bondage."—"Christian Advocate."

The first lesson of life is to burn our own smoke; that is, not to inflict on outsiders our personal sorrows and petty morbidness, not to keep thinking of ourselves as exceptional cases. —James Russell Lowell.

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farthermost land,
When the saturnine heavens hung o'er you as
dark as the ultimate tomb,
When the trough of the valley you gutted was
filled with ineffable gloom,
When down in the depths of the planet uprooting
the brontosaur's bed,
With the fire-damp withering around you, and a
candle affixed to your head,
When the gold-seeking fever enthralled you,
when you fitfully watered the pan,
Ever it strove to your bidding, ever it aided your
plan,
Ready, resistless, reticent, friend of the conquer-
ing man!

See that its edge is like silver, tempered to try
and be tried,
Look on your pick as a lover would gaze on the
girl at his side,
If it responds to your promptings, when the
navvy men hurry and sweat,
If it be proof to the tempest, when the clouds
and the dirt-bed have met,
If its handle be graceful and lissom, slipping and
soft in the hand,

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Brothers, 'tis meet for its mission, tend it, for
ye understand;
Try it with fire and with water, try it in sand and
in rock,
See that the slag can't resist it, see that it beareth
the shock,
Hurling the rock from its fastness, goring the
destitute earth,
Tearing the guts of the tunnel, seeking the coal
for the hearth,
Down in the stygian darkness, ye who can reckon
its worth!

Work it for days one and twenty, then if it's
true to the test,
Look on your pick as a maiden, but often the
pick is the best,
For the temper of women when broken, e'en
heaven can't better the same,
But the pick will regain what it loses with the
touch of the hammer and flame,
And for aye will it answer your yearning, be true
to the trust that ye place,
But oftentimes the falsest of females is fair in the
glance of the face,
And fickle, and sure as she's fickle, your sweet-
heart in labor is true
As long as there's grub on the hot-plate, as long
as there's hashing to do,
While the hail-harried winter is scowling, while
the skies of the winter are blue.

Enough! for the pick has been trusted, enough!
for the pick has been tried
In the uncharted lands of the world, past where
the pathways divide,
Where the many lead into the city of mimicry,
aping and show,
Where one leads away to the vastness, the in-
finite vastness you know,
And there with the grim pioneer it wrought in
the shine and the shade,
While he feared in the gloom and the silence,
afraid as a child is afraid,
Pleased with his rough hand's caresses, slave to
his wish and his whim—
Away on the fringe of the world, comrade and
brother to him.

Enough, for the pick has been trusted, in hazard-
ous, desperate years,
When the wine-press was trodden alone for the
vintage of sorrow and tears,
Under the blight of the upas, the bane of the
vampire's wing,
Shaping the founts of a temple, razing the keeps
of a king.
To labor that stood as its sponsor for the fiery
baptism given,

It has proved its worth, on a toil-cursed earth,
and under the eyes of heaven;
Staunch in the pitiless combat, vigorous, virile,
and bold,
Today I give it the honor our fathers denied it
of old,
Today I have sung its praises, and told of the
honor due
To the pick that ever was trusted, tried on the
dead-line and true.

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Boycotts and Legal Theories

By Theodore Johnson

As practiced today by labor organizations, a boycott means an organized effort to withdraw, and induce others to withdraw, business dealings with an employer or other person for the purpose of persuading or forcing such party to comply with the demands of the organization.

The practice of boycotting takes many forms, and may include different objects, some of which are of immediate interest and others more remote.

To enable the courts to distinguish between the different forms and objects of boycotts, and to fit their judgments with what the judges deem proper in cases pending for their decision, the judiciary has adopted certain definitions and classifications of boycotts, and pronounced legal rules relating to these different kinds, pronouncing some of them lawful and putting others under the ban of the law.

Accordingly, courts distinguish between a primary, secondary and compound boycott.

A primary boycott means a combination of persons ceasing to deal with the party against which they entertain a grievance.

A secondary boycott is a combination seeking to induce third parties to cease to deal with the

concern against which an organization has a grievance.

A compound boycott is an attempt to conduct a secondary boycott by means generally declared improper by the courts, such as persuasion, coercion, intimidation or force.

Such a compound boycott generally involves either pecuniary injury to the party refusing to concede to the demands of the organization, or threats of physical injury or force.

When a boycott is directed against the employees primarily, seeking to persuade or prevent them from rendering service to the employer, such boycott is termed a labor boycott.

A new kind of boycott has been proposed in San Francisco, where the Labor Council recently adopted a resolution defining a boycott to include a strike. It is plain that the idea underlying this definition is that a boycott is not carried out to its logical conclusion unless every organization of labor that has any relations whatever with the boycotted concern withdraws business relations entirely from such concern. It seems logical to desire such general action if the consumers' boycott for any reason fails to accomplish its purpose. As a practical proposition, however, it is probable that such cases of boycotts will be confined to primary boycotts, for the reason that if not so restricted strikes would become largely perpetual for some of the unions participating in them. Any union having more or less to do with all classes of employers would thus be more liable to respond to the calls for strikes than a union dealing only with a single class of employers. Where the financing of strikes becomes a problem, such a state of affairs would not be conducive to equal distribution of the burden involved, which after all, is the first requisite for any successful application of the much abused principle of solidarity. On the other hand, the claim is made that the above definition of boycott means the perpetual and general strike. This is obviously erroneous, as one may well conceive of an organization having a number of such strikes on hand but nevertheless maintaining peaceful relations with other employers. No doubt the new definition or principle was introduced for the purpose of more effectively welding together the forces of labor, so as to make boycotting more successful. While the use of the new weapon may develop new strategic ad-

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vantages (for instance, in a case where a single union can compel what dozens of other unions could not possibly attain), nevertheless it presupposes a discipline and harmony of action difficult to reach so long as the labor movement remains on a voluntary and self-governing basis.

Courts generally hold primary boycotts, like strikes, to be lawful, and secondary boycotts, like sympathetic strikes, unlawful. With respect to compound boycotts and compound strikes, the courts are all in a state of disagreement as to the legal principles involved, though almost unanimous in forbidding and punishing the practice of conducting such boycotts or strikes.

Leaving aside the consideration of statutory regulations of boycotts, our attention will be directed briefly to a few of the legal theories announced by the courts in determining the legality or illegality of the various cases before them.

The most common reason for condemning the boycott is the notion that a combination to boycott is a common-law conspiracy. Such a conspiracy is defined as a combination of two or more persons to accomplish an unlawful purpose, or to accomplish a lawful purpose by unlawful means. On that reasoning the secondary boycott is generally pronounced unlawful because considered aimed at an unlawful purpose. Compound boycotts are deemed unlawful by reason of the resort to unlawful means. The effort of the court, therefore, in a case before it is to find that the object of the boycott is unlawful or that the means used in its prosecution are unlawful. The natural bias of the judge generally decides the

issue, and it matters little that much learning and plausible reasons are adduced to justify the decision, the result might have been foretold with unerring accuracy by taking into account the common attitude of the judge in matters of social and political import.

To prove this statement we will adduce just a few of the specimens of reasoning presented by judges who have been found by labor to be hostile to their interests whenever the interests of capital were involved in the controversy.

We find the judiciary declaring as rules of law that the following objects are unlawful in prosecuting boycotts: Aiming to injure another in his trade, business or property; aiming to restrain or block trade or commerce, and aiming to induce others to break their contracts.

Some courts appear fair enough in admitting that the ultimate object in every such case may be, and probably is, to improve the conditions of the men instituting the boycott, a lawful purpose, but they declare that the immediate objects require first consideration, and that therefore such boycotts are unlawful. Sometimes the judges do not even look to the lawfulness or unlawfulness of the object so much as to the motive or malice underlying it. By applying a sinister motive to the act, it is easy to induce good people to condemn even a legal boycott if it be shown that it is prosecuted out of pure malice to cause financial or other loss to a man in business. Malice is easily proven by quoting the words of an improvident boycotter, or, that failing, by imputing malice to his act. A few judges, bolder than the common lot, go to the extent of saying that if there appears no reasonable justification for the boycott it is unlawful, as it interferes with men's lawful rights.

One of our learned judges, ex-President Taft, wrote his epitaph as an enemy of labor, when for the first time in American jurisprudence, in a labor dispute he pronounced these words: "A combination may make oppressive or dangerous that which if proceeding from a single person would be otherwise, and the very fact of the combination may show that the object is simply to do harm and not to exercise one's own justifiable rights." (Morret v. Bricklayers, Ohio, 1890.) It is submitted that the judge is hiding between a screen of phrases to hit at labor combinations in a way he neither would nor could hit any other combination in the land. The basis is the "oppression," a fact inferred by the judge from the effect it has had on the business he seeks to protect. Hence, if he were logical, he could reduce his theory to the mathematical proposition that the greater the success of the boycott the greater the oppression, and therefore the more unlawful

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would the boycott become—in fact, hanging would not be too severe punishment for those who succeeded in driving a man out of business. Injunction, after all, is a very humane and slight punishment as compared with what the judge might have felt inclined to inflict if the State had granted him the right to follow his inclination.

Courts have been quick to seize on the theory so brilliantly announced by Mr. Taft, and a Connecticut judge in 1887 (State v. Glidden, 8 Atl.

897), only anticipated him when he said: "If it [the boycott] means, as some high in the confidence of the trade unions assert, absolute ruin to the business of the boycotted person unless he yields, then it is criminal." In a recent Missouri case (Lohse Patent Door Co. v. Fuella, 114 S. W. 1003), the judge said: "All the authorities hold that a combination to injure or destroy the trade or business of another by threatening to produce injury to the trade, business or occupation of those who have business relations with him is an unlawful conspiracy."

Thus we find that a judge presumes at first hand to reason it out on principle that a certain thing is unlawful. His fellow judges seize upon it as an authority, do not analyze it at all, and follow the precedent. Finally the lawmaker takes a hand and makes it a statutory crime, on the ground that the judges generally think it ought to be a crime. Thus we have statutes making boycotting, picketing and other acts done in the prosecution of boycotts, crimes punishable by fines and imprisonment.

A review of the reasoning of Judge Taft will disclose that his theory is announced in terms so broad that any combination or co-operation among persons that in the least affects a person outside the combination would be unlawful. A business may be oppressed through the manipulation of a stock exchange, through the advertising campaign of a rival firm, through the organization of a company introducing a new invention affecting the business. In any of these cases the law presumes that no injury is contemplated to the affected concern, as the combination aims to affect all concerns similarly situated. But if any one of them was engineered for the specific purpose of injuring that particular firm we assume that, to be consistent, the court would enjoin the combination. But no court in the land will do such an absurd thing, for it will be said that malice and purpose would not be considered so long as the combination was exercising merely its legal rights.

But in the case of labor combinations the mind of the judge undergoes a change. In combinations among laborers to obtain advantages for themselves the judge sees only the effect of the combination, and forbids it if it succeeds. If it fails, the boycott is considered harmless and may remain unmolested. It is conceded that the individual members may do the very thing which the combination is doing. To say that the object becomes unlawful because more than one join in it is to look at the effect of the exercise of the right, and not to the right itself. Labor complains that the judiciary is partial in its views when it fails to apply the same rules to other combinations as it applies to labor combinations.

Until our judiciary, therefore, assumes an impartial attitude in controversies between capital and labor, it will be viewed as dispensing justice for the special benefit of the side opposed to labor. The evidences are too plain to be disputed, except by those too blind to see.

One thorn of experience is worth a whole wilderness of warning.—Lowell.

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AN EDITORIAL BY MR. AESOP.

A wolf had been gorging on an animal he had killed, when suddenly a small bone in the meat stuck in his throat, and he could not swallow it. He soon felt a terrible pain in his throat, and ran up and down groaning and groaning and seeking for something to relieve the pain. He tried to induce every one he met to remove the bone. "I would give everything," said he, "if you would take it out." At last the Crane agreed to try, and told the wolf to lie on his side and open his jaw as wide as he could. Then the Crane put its long neck down the wolf's throat, and with its beak loosened the bone, till at last it got it out.

"Will you kindly give me the reward you promised?" said the crane.

The wolf grinned and showed his teeth and said: "Be content. You have put your head inside a wolf's mouth and taken it out in safety; that ought to be reward enough for you."

Gratitude and greed go not together.—"Californian."

JOLLIEST TRADE IN THE WORLD.

Why are house painters so incorrigibly cheerful? asks a writer in the "Daily Chronicle" (London). They talk, sing, whistle and guy each other as though their calling were the jolliest in the world and no one else's counted. They certainly pay no respect to mine. A house painter simply can't understand why a man should want to sit in his study and write, still less why he should desire quietness. Is it that they take a kind of boyish delight in making a mess? Or is there something exhilarating to them in the buzz and smell of that horrible machine with which they burn off the old paint? If I could make a fresh choice of a profession I think I should choose that of a house painter.

GOOD REPORT FROM MOLDERS.

Good reports predominated at the Iron Molders' Conference Board of Lower Michigan and vicinity, which was attended by International President Valentine. The best gains reported were from Toledo, where molders' wages have been raised from \$3 to \$3.50 per day of nine hours, and core makers from \$2.75 to \$3.50. The delegates reported that trade throughout the district was improving.

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DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOR.

The Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics has for one of its duties the periodical presentation of the laws of the various States on the subject of labor. As a complement to this work it publishes also an annual summary of judicial decisions and opinions as to the construction and application of such laws and of the rules of the common law. The Bureau's bulletin, No. 152, just issued, contains a selected list of such decisions by the federal courts and the higher courts of the various States. Opinions of the attorney general of the United States on certain federal labor laws are also summarized.

About 170 court decisions are considered, nearly three-fourths relating to statute law, the remainder being based on common law. Most notable are the decisions which relate to the new remedy of workmen's compensation for industrial accidents. The constitutionality of the laws of New Jersey and Washington on this subject was questioned in cases coming before the supreme court of these States, the laws being upheld in both instances. Discussions that are specially important because of the new field into which they enter are had of various phrases and general provisions of the laws, as those relating to the dependence of the claimant on the injured workman, injuries arising out of and in course of employment, the measure of awards, etc. A case of special interest in this group is one which considers that provision of the law of Wisconsin which makes it the duty of the employer to provide medical treatment for the injured workman—a much discussed feature of such laws, and of

prime importance, but capable of grave abuse. The court in this case rendered excellent service in pointing out some ways in which the possible abuses may be avoided. This bulletin probably presents the largest number of strictly American cases on this subject that can be found as yet in a single volume.

Next in importance to the above are the decisions construing the federal statute relating to the liability of interstate railroads for injuries to their employees, the chief point involved being the scope of this law. Among the employees held to be within its provisions are a brakeman getting ice to cool hot boxes on his train, a truckman loading a detached car with interstate freight, a pumpman at a water station, a repair man working on an engine tender on a siding, a member of a switching crew placing an oil car to furnish oil for fuel for an interstate locomotive, a yard clerk taking the numbers of the cars in an interstate train, and a track repairer injured by an intrastate train while at work on a bridge.

Of the cases of interest from the standpoint of organized labor the most noted is the affirmation of the judgment of contempt against the leaders of the American Federation of Labor by the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, growing out of the injunction against these officials on account of the boycott of the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis. The Supreme Court of the United States in May, 1914, reversed this judgment because of the lapse of time since the acts complained of were committed, without, however, expressing any opinion as to the merits of the case. Of almost equal note is the case of the Hitchman Coal Company of West Virginia against John Mitchell, in which Judge Dayton, after an extended review of the history of the case, declared that Mitchell and his associates had attempted to establish a monopoly of labor in the coal fields of the State, and made perpetual an injunction against them.

The constitutionality of a number of laws was challenged, laws of Georgia and Mississippi attempting to provide a form of enforcement of the contract of employment under certain conditions being declared void, as was a law of Illinois forbidding the use of emery wheels, etc., for polishing processes in basements, without reference to the actual conditions as to ventilation, and one of Louisiana limiting the hours of labor of certain classes of stationary engineers. All these laws were held to attempt unjustifiable discriminations.

The State of Mississippi still stands alone with a law regulating the hours of labor of factory workers without regard to sex. This law which was last year declared constitutional was again

upheld, as was the ten-hour law of Illinois for women.

The only subject considered in the attorney general's opinions noted is that of the recent eight-hour legislation by Congress. This is regarded as not applying to the manufacture of supplies purchasable in open market, even though such supplies must conform to particular specifications, nor to the construction of post roads under the supervision of the secretary of agriculture, provided for by the post office appropriation act of 1912.



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INGERSOLL ON HARD TIMES.

The following is an extract from a lecture entitled "Hard Times and the Way Out," delivered by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll in Boston on October 20, 1878:

Prosperity has been changed to want and discontent. On every hand the poor are asking for work. That is a wretched government where the honest and industrious beg, unsuccessfully, for

the right to toil, where those who are willing, anxious, and able to work, can not get bread. If everything is to be left to the blind and heartless workings of the laws of supply and demand, why have governments? If the nation leaves the poor to starve, and the weak and unfortunate to perish, it is hard to see for what purpose the nation should be reserved. If our statesmen are not wise enough to foster great enterprises, and to adopt a policy that will give us prosperity, it may be that the laboring classes driven to frenzy by hunger, the bitterness of which will be increased by seeing others in the midst of plenty, will seek a remedy in destruction.

The man who wants others to work to such an extent that their lives are burdens, is utterly heartless. The toil of the world should continually decrease. Of what use are your inventions if no burdens are lifted from industry—if no additional comforts find their way to the home of labor; why should labor fill the world with wealth and live in want?

Reasonable labor is a source of joy. To work for wife and child, to toil for those you love, is happiness, provided you can make them happy. But to work like a slave, to see your wife and children in rags, to sit at a table where food is coarse and scarce, to rise at four in the morning, to work all day and throw your tired bones upon a miserable bed at night, to live without leisure, without rest, without making those you love comfortable and happy—this is not living—it is dying—a slow, lingering crucifixion.

The hours of labor should be shortened. With the vast and wonderful improvements of the nineteenth century there should be not only the necessities of life for those who toil, but comforts and luxuries as well.

Every man ought to be willing to pay for what he gets. He ought to desire to give full value received. The man who wants two dollars worth of work for one is not an honest man.

I sympathize with every honest effort made by the children of labor to improve their condition. That is a poorly governed country in which those who do the most have the least. There is something wrong when men are obliged to beg for leave to toil. We are not yet a civilized people; when we are, pauperism and crime will vanish from our land.

There should be labor and food for all. We invent, we take advantage of the forces of nature, we enslave the winds and waves, we put shackles upon the unseen powers and chain the energy that wheels the world. These slaves should release from bondage all the children of men.

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PRISON CONTRACT LABOR.

It is a glaring inconsistency that a period which gives liberal reception to all manner of proposals looking to the betterment of mankind should be indifferent to the appeals of those who see the pressing need of reform in prison management. That there have been some steps forward in this particular is admitted, but the underlying fault not only has not been remedied, it has hardly been touched. Again we find it referred to in the present effort of a western city of the United States to overthrow the contract labor system in a municipal prison. An attempt is to be made to give the prisoners day labor on public improvements with fair remuneration, to be applied in part to the payment of their fines and in part to the support of their innocent dependents. This is a direct move against the contract labor privilege which exists in many parts of the United States and which permits private contractors to profit upon prison labor.

There are few who give thought to the fact that under the present prison system the law punishes not only the culprit but, in all probability, even more severely those dependent upon him. Aside from whatever humiliation and shame may attach to them, there is the non-sentimental, practical fact that, in the case of the imprisonment of a bread winner the family is deprived of the usual means of support. This may be so even where the prisoner is earning in prison for others, under the contract system, sufficient over and above the cost of his maintenance, or in excess of whatever the gradual liquidation of a fine may require, to keep his family in necessities.

It is the hope of prison reformers who recognize the inconsistency and the injustice of this system that the public may give its attention and its sympathy to the work they are trying to do. This campaign has nothing in common with attempts to condone offenses against the law or to set lawbreakers on pedestals. It would have the culprit work out his sentence and his salvation, but it would not make common merchandise of his labor nor make it profitable only to speculative contractors. It would not add to the great wrong he had already done his dependents, but rather help him to make redress to some extent for this wrong. Abolition of the prison contract system seems to be one of the essentials to the consummation of this great reform, and there is encouragement in the announcement that one of the large western cities of the United States is to take this first step.—"Christian Science Monitor."

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Once more organized labor is brought face to face with a new problem. Perhaps it were better to say an old problem touched up with new regalia. Most all problems that organized labor has to solve are old, very old. The latest one is that of the employing class in an attempt to deceive public opinion with respect to the injury done to society in labor disputes. They have made an abortive attempt to convince the public that it alone has to bear the burden of industrial warfare. There was a time when the public was receptive in regard to the claims of this class, but it has been double-crossed so often, and with such damaging results, that any attempt of the employing class to pre-empt the office of fairy godmother is met with a double-lens scrutiny and unconcealed suspicion. It was not organized labor that coined the phrase, "The Public Be D—d!"

The people are fast acquiring the knowledge that they are in a much better position to know what is best for them, than a few self-appointed dictators, whose motives are reeking with a selfish greed for gain. The people are coming to know that the laboring class is aiding society by insisting on a wage that will enable them to secure the equipment for becoming useful and independent citizens. They know that the laboring class has not debauched her courts and law-making bodies. Has not depleted her forests nor polluted her streams. Equipped with this knowledge, they are not going to be misled into believing that organized labor is inconsiderate of their interests when it makes a demand for an increase in wages. They know that an increase in wages will be distributed impartially to all those most needy. They know that there will be suffering in the event that the demand for an increase in wages is met with a lockout or strike. But they also know that no great good was ever obtained without considerable suffering and inconvenience. They are, therefore, deaf to all attempts of the employing class to create the impression that organized labor is a menace to the public welfare.

The Houston "Post," in its editorial columns shortly after the settlement of the strike on the Southern Pacific Railway, took the officials to task for claiming that they only settled with the strikers in order to protect the public. The very pertinent question was asked: "Why they did not take the same stand before the strike was inaugurated?" It is not hard to determine the answer the public would give.—Houston "Labor Journal."

Acme Stores

Progressiveness and enterprise, joined to upright treatment and strict courtesy, have largely been the main factors in the success of the well-known grocery establishment known as the Acme Stores, and located in the Mission District. Four stores in all compose the business of the Acme Stores, being situated respectively at 2848 Mission Street, 2889 East Twenty-fourth Street and 464 Castro Street. The management makes a specialty of prices on all its groceries, where can be secured all articles as cheap if not cheaper than at any other establishment in the city. Cordial indorsement of the firm's attitude relating to the cause of union labor is hereby given, with the recommendation that they are deserving of that particular patronage.

Advertisement.

FACE BRICK

—on—

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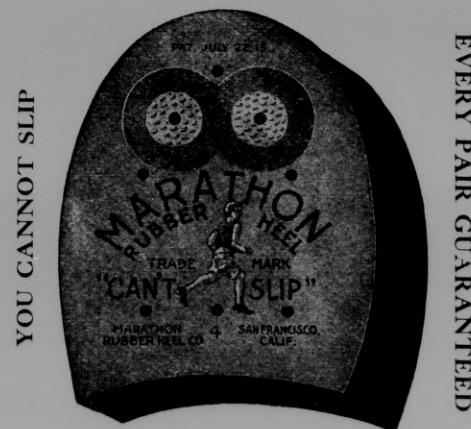
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HOME INDUSTRY

The Best Rubber Heel Made
For Sale at all Shoe Shops

IMPOSSIBLE.

"Impossible" is not French.—Napoleon.

"Impossible!" Who talks to me of impossibilities?—Chatham.

"Impossible!" Never name to me that stupid word.—Mirabeau.

"Impossible," when truth and mercy and the everlasting voice of nature order, has no place in the brave man's dictionary.—Carlyle.

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In making your selection of a bank the matter of service is important. It is our desire to give accuracy, promptness and convenience at all times, whether your dealings with us are in large or small amounts.

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AT NAPOLEON'S TOMB.

"A little while ago I stood by the grave of Napoleon—a magnificent tomb of gilt and gold, fit almost for a deity dead—and gazed upon the sarcophagus of rare and nameless marble, where rest the ashes of that restless man. I leaned over the balustrade and thought about the career of the greatest soldier of the modern world.

"I saw him walking upon the banks of the Seine, contemplating suicide. I saw him at Toulon—I saw him putting down the mob in the streets of Paris—I saw him at the head of the army of Italy—I saw him crossing the bridge of Lodi with the tricolor in his hand—I saw him in Egypt in the shadow of the pyramids—I saw him at Marengo—at Ulm and Austerlitz. I saw him in Russia, where the infantry of the snow and the calvary of the wild blast scattered his legions like winter's withered leaves. I saw him at Leipzig in defeat and disaster—driven by a million bayonets back upon Paris—clutched like a wild beast—banished to Elba. I saw him escape and retake an empire by the force of his genius. I saw him upon the frightful field of Waterloo, where Chance and Fate combined to wreck the fortunes of their former King. And I saw him at St. Helena, with his hands crossed behind him, gazing out upon the sad and solemn sea.

"I thought of the orphans and widows he had made—of the tears that had been shed for his glory, and of the only woman who ever loved him, pushed from his heart by the cold hand of ambition. And I said I would rather have been a French peasant and worn wooden shoes. I would rather have lived in a hut with a vine growing over the door, and the grapes growing purple in the amorous kisses of the autumn sun. I would rather have been that poor peasant, with my loving wife by my side, knitting, as the day died out of the sky—with my children upon my knees and their arms about me—I would rather have been that man, and gone down to the tongueless silence of that dreamless dust, than to have been that imperial impersonation of force and murder known as Napoleon the Great."—Robert G. Ingersoll.

VOTES IN FAVOR OF M. O.

By a vote of 10,597 to 9409 Toledo, Ohio, declared in favor of issuing bonds to the amount of \$8,000,000 for the purpose of taking over the local street car company's railway and light and power plants. The election was a spirited one, and the trade-union movement led the fight for municipal ownership.

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The Mineral Paint for Damp
Proofing Really Damp Proofs.
The Flooring is Waterproof,
Elastic and Sanitary.

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—and—
MILL WORK
BEST PRICES**

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TENTH AND MISSION**

CREDIT \$25.00 CREDIT

See Our

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MEN AND WOMEN

New Fall Models Now Being Shown.

You can have same charged and pay

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Manufacturers of

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C. E. Doran, President
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Pattern Work Furnished

**45-53 Clementina Street
Between First, Second, Howard and Folsom
San Francisco**

Phone Kearny 4272

BEAUTY IN THINGS WELL MADE.

One afternoon, not long ago, in New York's Grand Central Palace, a couple of visitors were being escorted through the forest products exposition by one of the men who had helped to organize part of that interesting work—an expert lumberman, who was pointing out eagerly the various exhibits and explaining their significance. Stopping before a cypress structure that was par-

ticularly charming, he spoke of the beauty of the raw wood and lamented the indifference of the average American toward good materials and fine workmanship.

"One day," he said, "as I was waiting at a country railroad station, I got chatting with a farmer who was reading a German newspaper. The conversation drifted from one thing to another, until finally he began to talk about American customs and to compare them with those of his fatherland.

"This is a scandalous country, this America," he said. 'Its young people, they seem to have no respect for anything—not even for good old materials and workmanship. Why, in my days, we had pots and dishes and furniture that had belonged to my great-grandfather, and if we broke anything it was taken to a potter or a cabinet maker and carefully repaired. Now, in my son's family, if they break a chair, they throw it out on the woodpile and buy a new one!'"

Commenting upon this story the "Craftsman" says that this tendency to waste and "this lack of appreciation of both materials and craftsmanship are still very widespread in America. In our impatience to discard traditions and to rush forward to new ideals, we have gone to hasty and often unnecessary extremes. We have lost sight of the thoroughness of those old world workers out of which grew so much of the charm of European lands. To cure this defect, we must teach our boys and girls the value of the raw product and the need of using it in so permanent and beautiful a fashion that everything which goes into a home will be worth making and worth keeping."

LINCOLN IN INDEPENDENCE HALL, 1861.

I have often pondered over the dangers incurred by the men who assembled here and framed and adopted the Declaration of Independence. I have pondered over the toils that were endured by the officers and soldiers of the army which achieved that independence. I have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept this confederation so long together. It was not a mere matter of the separation of the colonies from the mother land; but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty not alone to the people of this country but hope to the world, for all future time. It was this which gave promise that in due time the weights would be lifted from the shoulders of all men, and that all should have an equal chance. This is the sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence. . . . I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it.—Abraham Lincoln.

BRUCE, Inc.

WHERE QUALITY MEETS PRICE

1013-1015 Market Street

Popular Demand For

UNION MADE
MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING, HATS and FURNISHINGS
AT
POPULAR PRICES

Hammonds Best Flour

QUEEN ANNE
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Manufactured from selected wheat, in
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HAMMOND MILLING CO.
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PLUMBINGPlumbing in the New Labor Temple being
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Frank J. Klimm
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Between Gough and Octavia Streets
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NEWMAN'S
18TH AND MISSION STS.

If you desire to get
the most for the least
money and the easiest
credit terms —

FURNITURE
CARPETS
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COMPLIMENTS OF**The Oasis Restaurant**

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BERRY'S**BERRY BROTHERS**

Varnish Manufacturers

250 FIRST ST.

SAN FRANCISCO

George H. Cabaniss

Presents his compliments and best wishes
to the boys of the Labor Council.



Pantner & Mattern Co.
KNITTERS

NOW is your chance to
**PATRONIZE HOME
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NO WAR PRICES

Underwear
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\$1, 1.50, 2 to \$6.50

Sweater Coats
\$2.50, 3, 5 to 10.00

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**All
Moderately Priced**

**Pantner &
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KNITTERS
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CHARLES F. W. WEBBER, JR.

Pleasant surroundings, genial service and good goods have an appealing force in attracting trade, and particularly applicable to the conduct of all saloon establishments, are the main factors in increasing business. These essentials are all found in the popular place conducted by Charles F. W. Webber, Jr., with headquarters at 71 Third street. In fact it might be said that the place is one where all classes delight to assemble and enjoy the good things provided. Its vicinity is one where the industrial workers and our membership are necessarily found in large numbers, and perforce they are attracted to enjoy the many privileges which the place allows. Mr. Webber has always evidenced a strong feeling of interest in the cause represented by our organization, and the idea is entertained in this Labor Day number that the business he conducts is entitled to liberal patronage.

Advertisement.

CROWN SHIRT FACTORY

Home industrial operations are many and numerous in the city, and while all of them should receive the distinction of mention with the idea of promoting their trade usefulness, the idea is entertained in this Labor Day number that the Crown Shirt Factory, located at Nineteenth and York streets, is entitled to distinctive recognition, on account of the superiority of its manufactures. The salesroom of this excellent and well-known brand of shirt is at 740-742-744 Mission street, with the firm of Greenebaum, Weil & Michaels. Many brands of shirts bearing the Eastern label receive large demand on the Coast, but where the home article is as good if not better, it is certain to distinctive preference of the buyer. Our members and the industrial class generally should take cognizance of the importance of promoting home industrial articles, and under this heading comes the Crown Shirt, which is really a desirable manufacture.

Advertisement.

LEGAL REGULATION OF RENT. (American Economic League.)

On the issue of curbing landlordism, James E. Ferguson won the Democratic nomination for Governor of Texas at the State-wide direct primary on July 25th. This is the first time the land question has been an issue between the leading candidates in a State of the United States. This primary had all the force of a general election since in Texas the Democratic nomination is equivalent to election. Ferguson's opponent, Thos. H. Ball, supported by landlord and corporation interests, tried to divert the attention of voters by championing a scheme of state loans to enable farm tenants to buy farms and pay interest on a mortgage instead of rent. But the voters refused to be diverted. "Ball offers to lend the tenant farmers \$1,000,000 a year out of the permanent school fund, that they may buy their homes," said the Lockhart "Register," and then continued: "That is less than \$5 for each tenant. Jim Ferguson offers to save them \$10,000,000 a year in farm rents. That will amount to nearly \$50 for each tenant. Which is the better, to borrow \$5 or to save \$50?"

Ferguson's majority of more than 40,000 shows which proposition was most attractive to the voters. It means that the people of Texas realize the evil of landlordism and want to put a stop to it. It would be pleasing to record also that they have decided to go about the matter in an effective, practical and business-like way. But unfortunately, such is not the case. Ferguson's plan is to enact legislation arbitrarily limiting rent. He would put in the same class with usurious interest all rent in excess of one-third of the crop of a tenant farmer. It would be wrong to assure him or his constituents that such legislation will accomplish its purpose. It can not do that. But it will take experience to teach Ferguson and the Texas voters, and then they will be more willing to consider a practical method, one that will be a benefit not only to tenant farmers, but to the owners of farms who cultivate what they own, as well as to all other users of land.

Governor-elect Ferguson must sooner or later consider what to do about the land owner who will neither improve his land himself nor let others. He must reach these owners in order to succeed in his promise of benefiting the tenants. He can get an idea of how to do so by investigating the method of taxation in force in Houston where land values are the principal source of local revenue. The Houston plan if applied throughout the State would make the withholding of land from use too expensive a luxury to be indulged in generally. Texans must resort to that measure to end landlordism.

In whatever light we regard the Bible, whether with reference to revelation, history, or morality, it is an invaluable and inexhaustible mine of knowledge and virtue.—J. Q. Adams.



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His business is wrecking. He can save DOLARS for you in your purchases of lumber, plumbing, pipe and fittings. Everything and anything to build. Send us your bills and we will quote you f. o. b. prices.

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JUNE 30th, 1914.

Assets \$58,656,635.13
Capital actually paid up in Cash 1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds 1,857,717.65
Employees' Pension Fund 177,868.71
Number of Depositors 66,367

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evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.
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**For the 6 months ending June 30th, 1914, a divi-
dend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was
declared.**

FILMER BROS. ELECTROTYPE CO.



Co-Operative Bindery Co. 330 JACKSON STREET

HEINECKE BROS.

It is of the utmost importance in issues of this character to call attention to firms which have shown themselves to be friendly to the cause of union labor, and it is therefore a pleasure to mention the well-known grocery and wine establishment conducted by Heinecke Bros., located at 4201-4207 Eighteenth street. These gentlemen have been in business in San Francisco for the past twenty years, occupying the same premises during that period of time, and are among the pioneer grocers of this city. Besides conducting a general grocery business where can be secured fancy and staple groceries and delicacies, the firm are well known and recognized wine merchants. A specialty is made of delivering good to any part of the city, promptness of filling and delivering orders being given particular attention. The gentlemen composing this well-known firm are both men of strong personality, possessing the requisite push and energy to make their business a success. We desire to call the attention of all union men to this concern, and assure them that in patronizing this firm they are fostering a deserving enterprise and a friend of the union men's cause.

Advertisement.

Gravel for Concrete in Labor Temple furnished by

Niles Sand, Gravel and Rock Co.

Gravel Beds and Plant, Niles, California

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704 Market Street San Francisco
Telephone Douglas 2944

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held August 28, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by Vice-President Brouillet; President Gallagher arrived later.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary O'Connell excused; Delegate Bonsor appointed secretary pro tem.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Web Pressmen—Daniel Murphy, Clyde Bowen. Horseshoers—E. Nickols, vice Eneas Kane. Stable Employees—J. J. Coye, H. Ostrand, vice J. P. Riley. Delegates seated.

Communication—Filed—From Delegate Wille (Bakers), requesting leave of absence while attending international convention. From the State Federation of Labor, inclosing statement of receipts up to date. From Contra Costa Central Labor Council, stating that Shattuck & Edinger, contractors of Richmond, Cal., were unfair to organized labor. From State Federation of Labor, inclosing receipt for \$1000 for Stockton. From Ice Wagon Drivers, stating it has notified its membership in reference to the Sperry boycott. From the Recreation League of San Francisco, thanking Council for its moral and financial support. From the family of the late Mrs. Brown, thanking Council for its kind expressions of sympathy. From the Home Rule in Taxation League, thanking Council for its donation of \$50. From the Joint Strike Committee of Stockton, stating that organized labor in the city of Stockton is standing as a unit to defeat the ends of the M. M. & E. From Janitors, submitting a list of fair halls. From the following unions, inclosing donations for Stockton: Steam Fitters No. 590, Glove Workers, Teamsters No. 85, Machine Hands, Typographical, Bindery Women, Bay and River Steamboatmen, Stereotypers, Stable Employees, Bartenders, Mailers, Barbers, Street R. R. Employees, Molders, Chauffeurs, Milkers, Milk Wagon Drivers, Web Pressmen, Machinists, Laundry Wagon Drivers, Retail Delivery Drivers, Cigar Makers, Garment Workers, Boiler Makers No. 410, Beer Bottlers, Sheet Metal Workers No. 95, Boot and Shoe Workers, Electrical Workers No. 151, Electrical Workers No. 537, Tailors No. 400, Marine Firemen, Pile Drivers, Pattern Makers, Laundry Workers.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Bartenders' Union, requesting a boycott on the News Bar, Third and Stevenson streets. From Pile Drivers, in reference to amalgamation with House Movers. From Newspaper Solicitors' Union, requesting Council to rescind any indorsements that may have been given any paper that is a member of the Publishers' Association.

Request complied with—From the International Association of Machinists, stating that the Witteman Mfg. Co. and the Fitch Engineering Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., were unfair to organized labor.

Resolutions were submitted by the delegates from the Typographical Union mourning the loss to this community of James K. Phillips, because of his loyalty to the cause of labor and the long-continued efforts on his part for the uplift of mankind.

"Whereas, This Council has just received news of the death of James K. Phillips, a member of San Francisco Typographical Union, and for many years a delegate from that body to this Council; and

"Whereas, Mr. Phillips was for nearly half a century identified with the labor movement in California, and was among those of our members who worked for the cause of labor in this community when activity of that character was

looked upon with little favor by many persons of influence and high social character and political standing; and

"Whereas, The conditions enjoyed by organized labor today are due in large measure to the activities of Mr. Phillips and those formerly associated with him; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council deplores the loss to this community and the State of California of James K. Phillips, because of his loyalty to the cause of labor and the long-continued efforts on his part for the uplift of mankind.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and printed in the 'Labor Clarion.'

"Resolved, That when the Council adjourns this meeting it do so in respect to the memory of James K. Phillips."

Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried. The chair appointed the following committee to represent this Council at the funeral of Bro. Phillips: John O. Walsh, C. H. Parker, T. E. Zant, C. E. Schuppert, R. Caverly, Paul Scharrenberg, Walter Macarthur, T. A. Reardon, Marcel Wille, K. J. Doyle.

Reports of Unions—Bakers—Expect to sign up one of the largest French bakeries. Carpenters No. 1640—Reported that one of their members was killed at the Fair grounds, and requested the Council to adjourn also out of respect to the memory of their late brothers. Street Carmen—Stated that the Carmen's ball as advertised has no connection with their organization. Chauffeurs—Godeau still unfair to organized labor. Musicians—Will not furnish music for any funeral at Godeau's. Pile Drivers—Business good; Santa Cruz still unfair. Cigar Makers—Business dull; men being laid off. Butchers—Many men out of work; Sonoma Market still unfair. Barbers—Will fine members \$50 if found patronizing unfair cigars or tobacco; have unionized a shop that has been unfair for sixteen months. Tailors—Will fine members \$25 if found smoking non-union cigars or tobacco.

Executive Committee—The officers and executive committee of the Laundry Workers were before your committee and stated they had received notice from their employers to the effect that conditions were such that there must be some change made relative to working conditions, or that the employers would have to take some action leading to making the change themselves. After some discussion on the matter, your committee advised the committee, and recommends that the Council reiterate that advice to the Laundry Workers' Union, that it take no part in any such movement and that it refuse to take any action leading to forcing their employers to join the Laundry Workers' Association; that it refuse absolutely to have anything to do with the raising of prices in the premises, and that it inform the association that insofar as the union is concerned the matter must be dealt with in the future through the officers of this Council; concurred in. Committee recommends in the case of the Paisley Cafe, that a declaration of intention be granted, subject to the report of the secretary; concurred in. On the matter of credentials from Tailors' Union, the matter was discussed and the representatives of the union were advised to return to their organization for instructions upon same and to advise the Council of their action, and when that is done your committee will be in a position to make a report on the seating of their delegates. Acting secretary called attention to a condition existing in the shop of Jacob's on Powell street; it developed that there is an independent union of tailors. This independent union has three or four men working in said shop and insists upon the proprietor signing their scale, despite the fact that

the major portion of work is done by members of Journeymen Tailors No. 2. Your committee recommends that the Council advise Tailors' Union No. 2 to sign an agreement with this firm and upon satisfactory arrangements to furnish the label thereto and that Tailors' Union advise this Council of what action they take thereon. Moved that the recommendation be concurred in. Amendment, that the matter be re-referred to committee for investigation; amendment carried. Moved that no action be taken until the executive committee reports. Amendment, that the officers request the Independent Tailors to withdraw picket. Amendment to amendment, that the Independent Union be requested to affiliate with the A. F. of L., withdraw pickets, and failing to do so, that committee be instructed to bring in same report as read tonight. Amendment to amendment carried. Recommends that a declaration of intention to levy a boycott on the Pacific Box Factory; concurred in. Recommended that the Council donate \$20 to the defense fund of Bro. Carl Person, Chicago, Ill.; concurred in. Secretary was directed to summon the officers of the Provision Trades Council at next meeting of the committee, in reference to the matter of wages paid on the Hetch-Hetchy project. The amendment which the committee desired to recommend in reference to the Grocery Clerks' wage scale for delicatessen stores is as follows: "The minimum wage shall be \$15 per week." The agreement was indorsed as amended.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Bro. Zant submitted a report of his work done in furthering the boycott on Sperry flour.

The chair introduced Bros. Lennon and O'Connell, officers of the A. F. of L., who addressed the delegates.

Unfinished Business—Moved that Council appoint a committee of three to appear before the Industrial Relations Commission, and support the Riggers' and Stevedores' resolution. Motion lost.

Receipts—House Movers, \$8; Postal Clerks, \$16; Pattern Makers, \$12; Teamsters, \$40; Machine Hands, \$4; Bindery Women, \$16; Soda Water Bottlers, \$12; Stereotypers, \$8; Riggers and Stevedores, \$40; Barbers, \$32; Horseshoers, \$8; Sugar Workers, \$8; Garment Cutters, \$4; Web Pressmen, \$8; "Labor Clarion," \$30; Boiler Makers No. 410, \$4; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$8; Laundry Workers, \$40; Newspaper Solicitors, \$8; Iron, Tin and Steel Workers, \$8; donations for Stockton, \$765.50; Label Section, \$3. Total receipts, \$1,082.50.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$6; stenographers, \$51; Theodore Johnson, \$25; Thos. Zant, \$30; P. O'Brien, \$10; J. J. McTiernan, \$20; donations to Stockton, \$1,000; Pacific Amateur Athletic Association, \$10; California Cycling Club, \$5; printing envelopes, etc., \$25.50; stamps for boycott circulars, \$25; John Monahan, printing boycott cards, \$24.50; Miss M. Barkley, \$5.50; Brown & Kennedy, floral piece, \$7.50; Recreation League, \$5; Label Section, \$3. Total expenses, \$1,293.

Adjourned at 11:45 out of respect to the memory of Brothers Phillips and Bach.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

The Locrians, being unprotected by an overwhelming load of excellent laws and undefended by a standing army of pettifoggers and sheriff's officers, lived very lovingly together, and were such a happy people that they scarce make any figure throughout the whole Grecian history.—Washington Irving.

GEO. E. GALLAGHER CO.

HATTERS

148 KEARNY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO

HOTEL SUTTER

THEATRICAL AND MASQUERADE COSTUMES

COAST COSTUME CO.

Rates Reasonable

Costumes Rented, Sold, and Made to Order.

BEMIS BROS. BAG CO.

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SANSOME AND VALLEJO STS., SAN FRANCISCO

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PLASTERERS AND CEMENT CONTRACTORS

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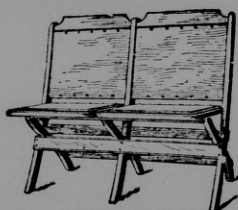
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 10 Intermezzo, "The Flower Girl".....Wenrich
 11 Medley of Popular Songs, "Remick's
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 mandy," "What D'ye Mean You Lost Yer
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 Down the Chesapeake Bay," "Rebecca of
 Sunnysbrook Farm," "All Aboard for
 Dixie Land."

- 12 March, "Gilmore's Triumphal".....Brooke
 Vocal Solo

DAN KRUEGER, Baritone

- (a) "Where the Shenandoah Flows"...Daniels
 (b) "Sailing Down the Chesapeake Bay"
Botsford

Vocal Solo

WILLIAM (Curly) MUNROE

- (a) "Silver Threads Among the Gold".....
 (b) "My Wild Irish Rose".....

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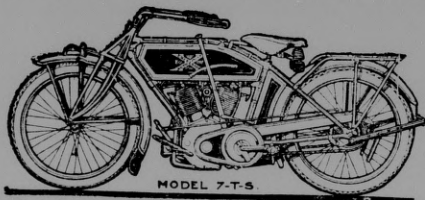
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- 16 (5139) R. Rogers, Caledonian Club.
- 18 (5335) L. Yates, Caledonian Club.
- 20 (5303) A. Piercy, Mission High School.
- 9 W. Hawks, Olympic Club.

Won by.....second.....time.....

Second Heat.

- 14 (5250) A. F. Gates, Caledonian Club.
- 2 (3533) A. Newhoff, Olympic Club.
- 13 (5256) C. A. Morris, Caledonian Club.
- 19 (5304) G. Williams, Mission High School.
- 6 (4843) R. Nolan, Olympic Club.

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PROGRAM

Third Heat.

- 15 (5269) W. Smeltzer, Caledonian Club.
 5 (4760) E. Gisin, Olympic Club.
 29 (3556) J. B. Threlkheld, University of Cal.
 21 (5301) J. Fuller, Mission High School.

Won by.....second.....time.....

EVENT 3.

880-Yard Handicap.

- 3 (4948) R. Vlught, Olympic Club.....scratch
 17 (5234) S. Millard, Caledonian Club.....scratch
 11 (5270) W. J. Sullivan, Olympic C.....5 yards
 14 (5250) A. F. Gates, Caledonian C.....15 yards
 22 (5216) J. Burke, Unattached.....25 yards
 23 (4785) E. Stout, Unattached.....25 yards
 12 (3601) H. Abinanti, Olympic C.....25 yards
 8 (5314) A. Rhodes, Olympic C.....35 yards
 13 (5256) C. Morris, Caledonian C.....50 yards
 21 (5301) J. Fuller, Mission High.....60 yards

Won by.....second.....time.....

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PROGRAM

EVENT 4.

120-Yard High Hurdles, Scratch.

- 4 (2911) J. Case, Olympic Club.
5 (4760) E. Gisin, Olympic Club.
9 W. Hawks, Olympic Club.
25 R. Neece, Unattached.

Won by.....second.....third.....time.....

EVENT 5.

Final, 100-Yard Dash, Scratch.

Won by.....second.....third.....time.....

EVENT 6.

Heats, Olympic Club Junior Members.

First Heat—

Won by.....second.....third.....time.....

Second Heat—

Won by.....second.....third.....time.....

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STEEL ERECTORS



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PROGRAM

EVENT 7.

Heats, 220-Yard Dash, Handicap.

First and second in each heat start in final.

First Heat.

- 1 (2908) G. Parker, Olympic Club.... Scratch
- 6 (4843) R. Nolan, Olympic Club.... 7 yards
- 21 (5301) J. Fuller, Mission High.... 15 yards
- 7 (3525) F. McWilliams, Olympic C.... 19 yards
- 13 (5256) C. A. Morris, Caledonian C.... 9 yards
- 12 (3601) H. Abinanti, Olympic Club... 8 yards

Second Heat.

- 14 (5250) A. Gates, Caledonian Club.... 2 yards
- 16 (5139) R. Rogers, Caledonian Club... 5 yards
- 10 K. Goeppert, Olympic Club... 8 yards
- 24 (5237) L. Isaac, Unattached.... 17 yards
- 19 (5304) G. Williams, Mission High... 15 yards
- 29 (3556) J. Threlkheld, U. of C.... 6 yards

Third Heat.

- 5 (4760) E. Gisin, Olympic Club.... 4 yards
- 15 (5269) W. Smeltzer, Caledonian C.... 5 yards
- 2 (3533) A. Newhoff, Olympic Club.... 5 yards
- 20 (5303) A. Piercy, Mission High.... 10 yards
- 18 (5335) L. Yates, Caledonian Club... 14 yards
- 9 W. Hawks, Olympic Club.... 8 yards

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The only Butter that will give satisfaction
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The only Butter that will make you forget
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The only brand by buying which you are
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PROGRAM**EVENT 8.**

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54 S. Johnson	68 R. Girard
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57 Mascot Stalker	71 W. Jones
58 R. Bangs	72 R. Smith
59 A. Mooney	73 C. Rice
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61 A. Sangalli	75 J. Hyerdall
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PROGRAM**EVENT 9.**

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.

3 (4948) R. Vlught, Olympic Club....scratch
 27 O. Millard, Olympic Club....scratch
 28 (4340) C. Donovan, Olympic Club..60 yards
 23 (4785) E. Stout, Unattached.....80 yards
 22 (5216) J. Burke, Unattached.....100 yards
 11 (5270) W. J. Sullivan, Olympic C..100 yards
 12 (3601) H. Abinanti, Caledonian C..150 yards
 8 (5314) A. P. Rhodes, Olympic C...200 yards
 20 (5315) B. F. Lee, Unattached.....250 yards
 Won by.....second.....third.....time.....

EVENT 10.

Final, Olympic Club Junior Members.

Won by.....second.....third.....time.....

EVENT 11.

Final 220-Yard Dash, Handicap.

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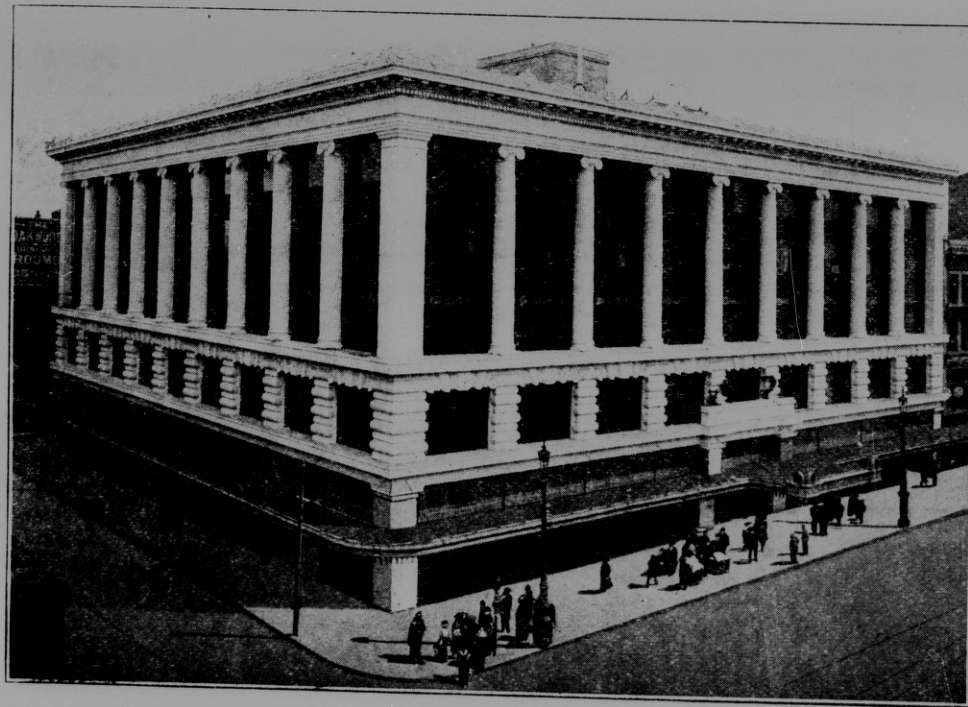
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Typographical Topics

The regular meeting for August was held at the Labor Temple last Sunday. The usual amount of business was transacted and a large attendance was on hand, being attracted by the fact that delegates to the convention of the State Federation of Labor and the State Typographical Conference were to be elected. The meeting established a record, for recent times at least, by adjourning at 3:40 o'clock. The executive committee made a report on the conditions in Stockton and the 25 cents assessment for support of the locked-out men and women of that city was continued for the month of September. The proposed ball of the junior organization, to be known as the apprentices' ball, was sanctioned by the meeting, subject to the supervision and authority of the executive committee. The matter of jurisdiction over South San Francisco, which came before the union in the form of a request from the South City Printing Company, to be transferred to San Mateo Typographical Union, was ordered to be investigated by the president and secretary, and the question of jurisdiction left to the discretion of the executive committee. A request from the Machine Composition Association asking that negotiations be opened for the purpose of considering a new scale of prices and working conditions in machine offices other than daily newspapers was complied with and the executive committee will take the matter up with the association. Wiley K. Galloway and Benj. Schonhoff were elected delegates to the State Federation of Labor and the California Typographical Conference. It was ordered that President Tracy be given credentials to the State Federation and the Typographical Conference inasmuch as he will represent the I. T. U. in Stockton that week.

James K. Phillips, one of the oldest printers on the Pacific Coast, and probably the oldest member of this union, died at the Napa State Hospital on Thursday, August 27, 1914, after an illness of about one month. On Saturday, August 1st, Mr. Phillips was picked up in the street by an officer of the city. He was in a feeble condition, apparently unable to care for himself. On being informed of the incident the officers of the union took charge of the case and Mr. Phillips was removed to the detention hospital for observation. Upon advice of the physicians it was determined that he be sent to the State hospital for treatment, it being evident that his ailment was such that no other institution was available to which he might be sent. Everything possible was done to the end that Mr. Phillips be made comfortable and that he receive the best of care. It developed, however, that a complete mental and physical breakdown had overtaken him and, as stated above, the end came on August 27th. Mr. Phillips was born in Maine January 30, 1827, being in his eighty-eighth year at the time of his death. He arrived in California May 7, 1853, and became one of the prominent members of Eureka Typographical Union and had been a continuous member of the organization ever since. Mr. Phillips was also a charter member of Magnolia Lodge of Odd Fellows, this city, having joined that order August 9, 1854, just sixty years ago. He was also a charter member of Oriental Encampment of Odd Fellows.

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WHEN WALT MASON DABBLED IN OIL.

Like old Ben Franklin, who came very near becoming a swimming teacher by profession, Walt Mason, the Kansas rimester, has a little trick of fortune to thank for keeping him out of a misfit occupation. In his boyhood days Walt decided to become a farmer, and the fact that he hired out to a too-exacting taskmaster accounts for an early discovery of his natural bent. The poet's agricultural career was brief and irksome, and some of the things that happened while he was earning twelve dollars a month—which his employer was game enough to pay despite probable doubts about the equity of it—will linger long in his memory. Mason worked for a man who read farm journals and the bulletins of the Department of Agriculture and doted on scientific methods; and one of his specialties was finding a thousand and one jobs for hired hands. If the farmer had been an easy master, Mason might have stayed with him a long time and eventually become a regular farmer himself; but chance came to Walt's rescue and he was saved to poetry, which, though in itself an important fact, is no more interesting than some of the particulars about the Emporia genius's ups and downs during the fateful month. We get them under his own name in the Kansas City "Star":

When the rainy weather began Mr. Rorer came out to the wagon-shed with a big jug of castor oil and set me to work greasing all the harness on the place. There were about a hundred sets, more or less, and they all had to be taken apart, strap by strap, thoroughly cleaned and greased, and put together again. I hadn't much knowledge of harness then, and Rorer used to tell his friends, years afterwards, about the fearful and wonderful job I made of putting the harness together. The horse that could have worn a set of that harness when I was done with it would have made the star feature in a museum. One day, after the work was done, Rorer received a message from a farmer several miles away, asking his help with a sick cow, and he rushed out to the barn to hitch up a team. He told me to get the spring wagon ready, and I did so, while he was in the barn getting the team ready. Presently the old man called me and I went to the barn door. He had thrown the harness on one of the horses and was looking at it as though he couldn't believe his eyes.

"What in thunder have you been doing with this harness?" he asked, and his voice trembled with emotion. "You've got the all-fired breeching where the dungasted breast strap ought to be, and the bellyband goes over the horse's back, and the crupper goes up between his ears. What sort of a slab-sided, lop-eared idiot are you, anyhow?"

It never pays to argue with a man who flies into a passion that way, so I just smiled a sickly smile and watched the boss while he twisted that harness around trying to make it fit, and the language he used has been ringing in my ears ever since. Finally he sat down on the floor and cried as though his heart would break. He spent two days getting those sets of harness so they would go on his horses, and during those two days he aged ten years.

When the harness job was done, Rorer loomed up in the barnyard with a lot of kerosene and emery, and set me to work scouring the rust off the plows and cultivators. The rust on those implements was an inch deep and the job was a disgusting one. Day after day I rubbed and polished plowshares and cultivator shovels, and all the time the cold rain drizzled down and the raw winds whistled around, so that a fellow couldn't help but think how pleasant it would be in the house, with a "Deadwood Dick" novel.

When all the old iron on the place had been polished the boss dug up a big bucket of paint of a brindle color and told me to paint all the woodwork of the implements. He said that as

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the weather was pretty damp, he'd put a drier in the paint, so he raked around a cupboard until he dug up an old dusty black bottle, which he supposed was the drier. He poured a lot of that into the paint and stirred it up and handed me a brush and told me to go ahead. Unfortunately he had got the wrong bottle, and had poured fish-oil instead of drier into the paint. Fish-oil won't dry in a thousand years.

So I warbled a merry roundelay and painted the wagons and the plows and the cultivators and every blamed thing on the farm. The job had been done a week before the boss realized that something was wrong. He wanted to go to town with a load of corn, and ran the wagon out of the shed, and when he let go of it he found he was covered with brindled paint. Then he went around from one implement to another, putting his finger on each, only to find that the paint was wetter than when first applied. Then he put his nose against it and jumped eight feet high and yelled, "Some wapper-jawed lunatic has put fish-oil in this paint!"

He picked up a pump handle and chased me all over the farm before I had a chance to prove that he was the wapper-jawed lunatic. When I showed him the dark bottle and he smelled it, he realized that he was to blame and I really felt sorry for him. A man can bear up bravely under almost any catastrophe if he can blame somebody else for it, but when that is impossible his agony is great indeed. He told me I'd have to take rags and kerosene and wipe all the paint off those implements, but just then the weather cleared up and more important work had to be attended to, and after that there never was time for cleaning off the paint. And so everybody on the farm was spotted with rich brindled paint all summer.

One Sunday a beautiful young man drove out from town to see the farmer's daughter. He had a light-colored spring suit and just to look at him was enough to restore your confidence in human nature. After dinner he went out to smoke a cigar, and when he had been gone ten minutes we heard somebody coming toward the house swearing in a clear counter-tenor voice. Then the young man appeared in the door way. He had tears in his eyes, and he asked Mrs. Rorer what he could do for the relief of his clothes. He had climbed up on a mowing machine to enjoy his smoke. The spring seat and everything he touched was covered with that ever-green paint, and at least a pint of it had come off on his clothes.

All the members of the family were shocked, but I began to laugh, and that was just what Rorer had been waiting for those weary weeks. He was just suffering for an excuse to work out his grudge on somebody, so he hit me in the ear with a soft-boiled potato, and said he'd have my heart's blood. Then he chased me all over the farm again, through dale and dingle, by sunny woodland streams and through sylvan groves. But it was no use. I was young then and he was waxing old and I beat him back to the house by several laps.

The farmers used to borrow from each other a good deal then, and one day a neighboring farmer came to Rorer's to get a wagon. There was nobody at home, so he just hooked his team to the vehicle and climbed aboard and drove to town. When he arrived there and dismounted he made a great hit, he was covered with that elegant fish-oil paint, and wherever he went he left samples of it, until the merchants asked him, as a personal favor, to keep out of their stores, and ladies who had brushed against him and ruined their raiment went to see their lawyers about damage suits.

And so that job of painting became the talk of the countryside, and even to this day the graybeards tell the sad story, in faltering accents, to the kids.

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UNEARNED INCREMENT IN PALESTINE. (The American Economic League.)

In a recent number of the Palestinian newspaper, "Hapoel Hazair," S. Smelanski makes the suggestion that a tax should be levied on the increment of land values as part of the revenue for communal purposes. He contends that it is only right and proper that the colony to which the increase of value is really due should also enjoy a certain share in it. In support of his suggestion he mentions some interesting facts. For example, 20 years ago a gentleman in Rehoboth bought a plot of land for 4000 francs, which has been left uncultivated until the present day. A few years ago he sold two-thirds of the land for 12,000 francs, and he is now offered 8000 for the remaining third. In Rishon le Zion a colonist sold his vineyard for building purposes at the rate of 1500 francs per dunam. A few years ago the price of a dunam was only 7 francs.

Palestine evidently needs another Isaiah. Conditions like those described bring anything but woe to those "that join house to house, that lay field to field." If the country is to be reclaimed, as the Zionists hope, its inhabitants will get very little benefit out of it unless land speculation be discouraged. If the values created by the comparatively few colonists already there enable speculators to reap so rich a harvest of unearned increment, some idea may be had of what will happen should the Zionists succeed in opening the country to a flood of Jewish immigration from Russia and elsewhere. Unless the Zionists couple with their plan the determination that in the state they hope to see established, all socially created values shall be appropriated for public purposes and none of it be allowed to remain in private possession, they will bring woe to the workers, instead of to the monopolists. Private appropriation of social values in Palestine must have the same effect as it has had elsewhere. It will encourage the acquirement by individuals of more land than they can or want to use, to be held for speculative purposes. There will be men looking in vain for chances to work, while large stretches of land will be withheld from use. Instead of each man sitting under his own vine and fig tree, there will be a few landlords and the rest of the people will be tenants or tramps. Workers will sow for others to reap and build houses for others to inhabit. There are already too many examples of nations where such conditions prevail. The Zionists need not produce another.

Palestine needs, like every other country, application of the commandment against stealing to its fiscal affairs. Allowing private individuals to appropriate socially created values is legalizing theft. Raising public revenue by taxation of labor or products of individual labor is stealing from individuals on the part of the government. The Zionists should bear this fact in mind when they come to create their commonwealth. They will, perhaps, have the opportunity sooner or later of establishing their own government in Palestine. If in doing so they will not forget that the land must not be sold, that it must be kept open to the use of all men, they will create a state that will be a model for other countries. No complicated or arbitrary method is needed to do this. All that is required is that all public revenue be raised by appropriation of the rental value of land, and no taxes whatever be laid on labor or its products. That will surely establish a state where those who sow will reap, and those who build houses will inhabit them.

It is simply the beauty of obedience and the fulfillment of a man's life in doing his duty and rendering the service which it is possible for him to render to his fellow man.—Phillips Brooks.

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Red Men's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Roesch Hall, Fifteenth and Mission Streets.
Roma Hall, 1524 Powell Street.
San Francisco Labor Council, 316 Fourteenth Street.
San Francisco Turner Hall, 2466 Sutter Street.
Schubert Building, Sixteenth and Mission Sts.
Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, Guerrero Street.
Turn Verein Hall, Eighteenth and Lapidge Streets.

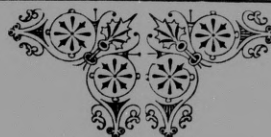
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NO OPEN SHOP.

At a hearing before the Federal Industrial Relations Commission in Seattle, Vice-President O'Connell, of the American Federation of Labor, and President Garretson, of the Order of Railway Conductors, both members of the commission, made life miserable for Commissioner Constantine, of the Seattle Employers' Association, when that individual attempted to defend the so-called "open shop" theory.

Vice-President O'Connell forced the employers' walking delegate, after a gruelling cross-examination, to acknowledge that the workers' only hope was in organization.

Commissioner Garretson then questioned the gentleman and took occasion, as the following testimony will show, to shatter the oft-repeated claims of anti-unionists regarding the attitude of railway workers toward the union shop.

Garretson—You spoke of the magnificent attitude of the railway brotherhoods. I suppose you are familiar with the method of dealing of the railway brotherhoods with their employers?

Constantine—I am.

Garretson—Are you aware of the attitude that these organizations—all of them—take, when they walk into the offices of their employers to determine wages?

Constantine—I have never been present at such an occasion.

Garretson—Are you aware of the fact—I will take my own organization, called the Order of Railway Conductors—that when they walk into the general manager's office of the Northern Pacific railway, you know who it assumes to deal for?

Constantine—For its members.

Garretson—No, sir, for every conductor in the railway service of the Northern Pacific railway.

Constantine—Well, that is good enough.

Garretson—Members and non-members. We deal for every man on the line. Now, do you know the restriction we place on the man who is not a member? Are you aware of that?

Constantine—Yes, sir.

Garretson—We sign an agreement for the company for every man who performs that service, that he gets the stated rate of pay. Therefore, a non-union man is perfectly welcome to work there, but he can't work for less than the scale, nor can he make any private agreement with the company. There is the position of those four brotherhoods on that basis. We do not recognize the right of the individual to deal for either his wage or conditions on a railway.

Constantine—Why, I could not picture to myself where the 5 or 10 per cent would ever attempt to demand anything of the kind.

Garretson—Oh, you have got the percentage too high, there are not near that many.

Constantine—Two per cent is closer to it.

Garretson—It is closer.

Constantine—Yes, sir.

Garretson—You used the phrase—I believe this was the phrase verbatim: "The man must be permitted to sell his property—that is, his blood and brawn, without the intervention of a third party." That is the attitude of your association?"

Constantine—Yes, sir.

Garretson—Doesn't that mean that you assert the right of the employer to buy his blood and brawn without the intervention of a third party?

Constantine—No, it does not.

Garretson—Isn't that how it works out?

Constantine—No, it does not.

Garretson—If you can keep him dealing on his own basis without the intervention of the third party, you won't need any aggressive—would you need any aggressive legislative campaign, hand in hand? Would you?

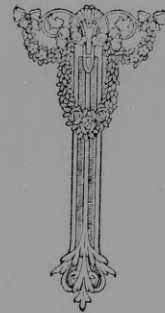
Constantine—I don't know if I exactly care to—

Garretson—Oh, I would not want you to convict yourself.

COMPLIMENTS
OF

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The wholesale tailoring trade is a most important branch of business of San Francisco reflective in many ways in the wide scope and character of the firm of Selig Bros., maintaining location at 63 Battery Street. This company's supplies are well known to the community of trade, not alone in the city but throughout the State. It has the prestige attached to a firm conducting business on principles of strict integrity, actuated by dealings of honesty and in consequence has received the merit of co-operation and recognition from the ranks of organized labor.

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THE ROSENBLATT COMPANY.

The wholesale liquor business has always commanded a large and flourishing trade and emphasizing the idea that the trade is one of large commercial character, prestige is attached to mention of the firm name of **The Rosenblatt Company** as being among the leaders in their particular business. The firm are wholesale dealers in Wines, Cordials and Fruit Brandies, the different articles being of high-grade quality. **The Rosenblatt Company** has always displayed a friendly attitude toward the cause represented by our organization. Location is maintained at 300-302 Second Street.

Advertisement.

TO BUILD MERCHANT MARINE.

Little hope of building up an American merchant marine is seen in the measures taken, or about to be taken, by President Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union, who expresses the following views on this subject in a Washington ports, we never will have a merchant marine, no cost of operation of all shipping that enters our newspaper:

"Unless we have legislation to equalize the matter how much money we spend on it. If we want a merchant marine—and we ought to have one—we ought to pass the seamen's bill, which is pending in the House, and equalize the cost of operation. Otherwise, no matter if vessels are transferred to American registry in an emergency, they will go back to the country whence they came when the emergency is over, for capital knows no sentiment.

"Much of this cry for shipping at this time comes from the speculators in wheat, foodstuffs, cotton and like products. They loaded up with purchases, expecting big raises in prices. Then suddenly they found shipping facilities cut off. They perceive that unless they can get ships they will be forced to sell either at a loss or for far less than they calculated.

"Just why, with a shortage of meat in this country, the public should excite itself in the effort to enable the beef trust to ship millions of cans of meat to Europe to sell at high prices when it is needed here, I cannot exactly understand. And when, in addition to that, it is proposed to have the public insure the cargo and take the risk of shipment, it becomes a still more remarkable proposition.

"In principle, I see little difference between shipping foodstuffs out of the country when they are needed here and making loans or shipping gold to the warring countries of Europe when it is needed here. Much of the talk about shipping is ill advised, and the more so when you consider that in a short time the merchant shipping of England and France and some of the neutral countries will ply the seas with little or no interruption."

Equality—a social problem, not to be worked out by the mechanics of politics but appealing wholly to the best self, the best reason and spirit of man,—this is democracy's concern, democracy's chief interest.—Albert Jay Nock.



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BANK OF ITALY

SAVINGS—COMMERCIAL

CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000.00

Statement of Condition at Close of Business June 30, 1914

Resources		
First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	\$6,359,715	15
Real Estate, Bank Buildings, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults	815,977	95
Time Loans (Collateral or Personal)	602,609	14
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit	201,451	98
Other Resources	19,196	82
United States, State, Municipal and other Bonds	\$2,766,033	68
Demand Loans (Collateral and Personal)	3,975,226	87
CASH	2,430,313	34
Total	\$17,170,524	93
Liabilities		
Capital Paid Up	\$1,250,000	00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	340,221	33
Dividends Unpaid	37,646	00
Letters of Credit	201,451	98
DEPOSITS	15,341,205	62
Total	\$17,170,524	93

THE STORY OF OUR GROWTH

As Shown by a Comparative Statement of Our Assets.

December 31, 1904	\$285,436.97
December 31, 1905	1,021,290.80
December 31, 1906	1,899,947.28
December 31, 1907	2,221,347.35
December 31, 1908	2,574,004.90
December 31, 1909	3,817,217.70
December 31, 1910	6,539,861.47
December 31, 1911	8,379,347.02
December 31, 1912	11,228,814.56
December 31, 1913	15,882,911.61
June 30, 1914	17,170,524.93

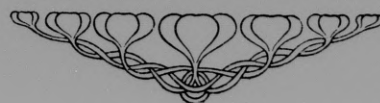
NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, 47,000

Telephone Market 2403

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HALL**

177 CAPP STREET

Bet. 16th and 17th, Mission and Howard Sts.



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The Property of the Brewery Workers' Union of California
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Matinee Every Day 2:15, Every Evening 8:15,
Matinee Every Day, 2:15
Every Evening, 8:15

WORLD'S GREATEST VAUDEVILLE

Evening Prices—10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.
Box Seats, \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (except Sundays and Holi-
days), 10c, 25c, 50c.

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THE NEWEST
and
MOST ATTRACTIVE MODELS
in Ready-to-Wear

Millinery

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Season at Exceedingly
REASONABLE
PRICES
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STOCKTON AND O'FARRELL

THE BEST COFFEE SERVED HERE
GOOD THINGS TO EAT AND DRINK

B & D Restaurant

H. O. DALBEY,
Manager

OPEN ALL NIGHT

37 POWELL STREET

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight.
The regular weekly session of the board of di-
rectors was held Tuesday, September 1, 1914,
President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership upon examination: W.
H. Erdmann, tuba; M. Tobias, cello.

Transfer deposited: M. J. Capalungo, Local No.
20, Denver.

Transfers withdrawn: C. G. Hoffman, Local
No. 105, Spokane; H. Roy Scott, Local No. 47,
Los Angeles.

The board of directors has decided that clause
i, page 29, of the Price List shall apply only after
3 o'clock instead of 2 o'clock. Conditions having
arisen which makes the operation of the present
law detrimental.

Dues and assessments for the third quarter are
now due and payable to A. S. Morey, financial
secretary, 68 Haight street. Dues are \$2.00, as-
sessment for Stockton lockout, 50c, for the relief
fund, 25c; total, \$2.75.

L. Kowalski, leader of the Oakland Orpheum,
is taking a few weeks' vacation.

C. P. Abbiati is reported confined to his home,
the result of injuries sustained in a street car
accident.

A. L. Fournier has been appointed delegate
to the San Francisco Labor Council, vice C. H.
King, resigned.

National Hall, Mission street near Sixteenth
street, has been classified and placed in Class D
list of halls.

Members are requested to observe section 3,
page 16, of the constitution and by-laws, and ob-
tain permission from the board of directors be-
fore teaching any amateur organization of any
nature. Members teaching amateur bands or or-
chestras at this time who have failed to comply
with this section, will please communicate with
the secretary's office.

The next regular meeting of the union will be
held on Thursday, September 10th. There will
be much business of importance before the meet-
ing. Propositions to repeal the two-year lim-
itation of officers and the twenty-five year mem-
bership exemption law, will be acted upon. Mem-
bers are requested to attend.

Members are requested to settle with C. H.
King, chairman of the committee for picnic tick-
ets. The committee wishes to present a final
report at the next meeting of the union.

F. V. Merritt, who has been trooping through-
out the Eastern States for the past two years, is
home. He looks fine and the trip evidently agreed
with him.

BUTCHERS' PICNIC.

The greatest gathering of butcher workmen
and their friends for a day's outing, recreation
and fun, such as has never been witnessed in
the history of the organized butchers in this part
of the country, is expected Sunday, September
6th, at Schuetzen Park.

Many new and novel features will be the order
of the day, and a good time is assured to every
one who attends.

Among the hundreds of gate and game prizes
which will be given away, one special feature
stands out unique by itself, and that is "the vot-
ing contest for the most popular butcher" who
will be awarded a union made suit of clothes.
It is useless to say that there will be races for
meat cutters, for slaughterhouse men, for sau-
sage-makers and apprentices; also for fat men
and skinny men, for fat women and skinny
women, for married ladies, and those who are not
married, and races for children of all ages and
sizes; as well as dancing, and entertainment for
old and young.

Central Electric Plumbing and Heating Company



185 STEVENSON STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L.,
President
Alexander Laird, General Manager
John Aird, Assistant General Manager

CAPITAL \$15,000,000 REST, \$13,500,000

ALL KINDS OF COMMERCIAL BANK-
ING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

San Francisco Branch:
450 CALIFORNIA STREET
Bruce Heathcote, Manager

McDONALD & COLLETT TAILORS

A large and complete stock
of Up-to-Date Cloths in
Made-to-Order Suits at

\$25

THE FIRST TAILORS IN SAN FRAN-
CISCO TO GRANT THE 8-HOUR DAY

McDONALD & COLLETT

741 Market St., 2184 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.
289 Washington Street, Portland, Oregon

LOW FARES UNIVERSAL.

By Edward P. E. Troy.

The very fact that 360 cities in the United States have lower car fares than San Francisco seems to be conclusive evidence that our five-cent fare is too high. In our mild climate the cost of operation is less than in any other city.

The ordinance which Supervisor Gallagher has offered, reducing car fares in this city to six tickets for a quarter, will be considered by the Supervisors September 21st next. Is any more convincing argument in its favor necessary than the following list of States and cities in which such a fare prevails:

Washington—District of Columbia.

Ohio—Columbus, Akron, Bellefontaine, Blissfield, Cambridge, Canton, Chillicothe, Coshocton, Dayton, Defiance, Fostoria, Gallipolis, Hamilton, Lancaster, Lima, Mansfield, Marion, Middletown, Mount Vernon, Newark, Piqua, Portsmouth, Springfield, Tiffin, Toledo, Xenia, Yellow Springs, Youngstown, Zanesville, Delaware.

Michigan—Detroit, Lansing, Adrian, Battle Creek, Bay City, Benton Harbor, Escanaba, Gladstone, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Marine City, Menominee, Morenci, Mount Clemens, Port Huron, Saginaw, St. Joseph, Sault Sainte Marie.

Pennsylvania—Lancaster, McKeesport, Butler, Chambersburg, Dubois, Duquesne, Hershey, Lock Haven, Mount Carmel, Shamoken, Sunbury, Titusville, Tyrone, Williamsport, York.

New York—Batavia, Canistota, Cortland, Hornell, Ogdensburg, Plattsburg, Williamsville.

Virginia—Richmond, Danville, Newport News, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Radford, Staunton.

Wisconsin—Milwaukee, Racine, Superior, Appleton, Beloit, Green Bay, Janesville, Marinette, Merrill, Sheboygan, Wausau.

Illinois—Springfield, Joliet, Lockport, Aurora, Bloomington, Cairo, Centralia, Dixon, Elgin, Lincoln, Normal, Quincy, Rockford, Sterling, Streator.

Indiana—Indianapolis, Evansville, Gary, Fort Wayne, Marion, Muncie, Anderson, Ellwood, Kokomo, Logansport, Madison, New Albany, Richmond, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Washington.

North Carolina—Raleigh, Asheville, Fayetteville, Greensboro, Salisbury, Wilmington, Winston-Salem.

West Virginia—Wheeling, Bluefield, Graham Station, Parkersburg.

Washington—Seattle, Bellingham, North Yakima.

Utah—Ogden, Logan, Brigham.

Arizona—Warren.

Arkansas—Hot Springs.

Colorado—Grand Junction.

Delaware—Wilmington.

Florida—St. Augustine.

Iowa—Dubuque, Fort Dodge, Clinton.

Kansas—Hutchinson.

Kentucky—Frankfort, Lexington, Owensboro.

Maine—Madison, Skowhegan.

Maryland—Cumberland.

Massachusetts—Fall River.

Mississippi—Greenville.

Nebraska—Lincoln.

New Jersey—Trenton, Bridgeton.

New Mexico—Albuquerque.

Oklahoma—Oklahoma.

Tennessee—Jackson, Bristol.

Texas—Paris.

This list does not include the hundreds of cities that have twenty-five tickets for a dollar, or those that have other fares less than five cents. Sixty or more cities have a reduced fare for workmen that is less than four cents and even as low as two and one-half cents. The list of other places having various reduced fares will be published later.

BASEBALL

Ewing Field

Geary, McAllister and Sutter Street Cars

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY (HIBERNIA BANK)

Incorporated 1864

CORNER OF MARKET, McALLISTER AND JONES STS.
SAN FRANCISCO

Assets - - - \$59,021,156.61

Reserve Fund - 3,869,808.43

Number of Depositors - 85,363

Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS FROM 6 to 8 O'CLOCK
FOR DEPOSITS ONLY

Tivoli Opera House



EDDY ST., NEAR MARKET



Quality and Quantity
**PHOTOPLAY
MASTERPIECES**

Selected from the Cream of
the World's Best Studios

TURNER AND DAHNKEN CIRCUIT
LARGEST CHAIN OF THEATRES IN THE WEST

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ORDER.

None except residents of the State will be allowed to work in the coal mines of Colorado, according to a new order issued by the War Department.

This ruling sets out that strikebreakers must apply at the mines for work without previous solicitation by the operators, and that they must have lived in Colorado for one year. Non-unionists are also warned that they must have complied with all the mining laws of the State.

Some discussion has arisen as to whether all strikebreakers now working, who did not comply with the rules, will be discharged. It is known that only a very small percentage of the non-unionists have worked in coal mines before. Few are residents of the State.

If the War Department ruling is construed to apply to all miners now at work, it will mean the discharge of approximately 3,000 non-unionists, according to an estimate of the United Mine Workers.

The enforcement of the order would therefore drive from the State practically every coal miner except those who belong to the United Mine Workers.

The non-unionists in the mines continue to demand that they be made members of the United Mine Workers and that they be allowed to come out on strike.

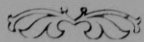
Vice-President Frank J. Hayes of the Mine Workers is now in Colorado to take personal charge of the fight and wage it with renewed vigor. Hayes said upon his arrival in Denver that the strike of the scabs might be called any time. Although nothing definite has been given out by the miners' officials, it is believed that the walkout of the non-unionists will occur within the next few weeks.

With the primaries but one week away, the workers are lining up to go down the line in a solid phalanx for real friends of labor.

ANTI-UNIONIST RESIGNS.

General Manager Hayden, of the Gould Coupler Company at Depew, New York, has resigned and has gone to Chicago, it is claimed. Because of Hayden's antagonism to trade unionism, and his discharge of old and faithful employees, together with bad working conditions he would enforce, he compelled the iron molders and coremakers to strike last February. The fight has been a bitter one, and is still on. The presence of militia and deputy sheriffs aroused much resentment, but the last deputy sheriff has been removed. The former superintendent, it is claimed will take charge, and it is hoped these changes will assist in a settlement of the difficulty.

Portola Louvre Restaurant



POWELL AND MARKET STREETS

C. O. Swanberg, President and Genl. Mgr.
J. E. Alexander, Manager

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Gustave Foff, Prop.

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WOOD MANTELS, TILES AND GRATES

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"Union Made"

15,000 Newest Fall Styles to
select from. All Union Made.
The Choicest Fall Flowers
from the Garden of Hats.

We will open soon

Watch this paper for our opening announcement



"California's Greatest Hat Store"

Bertillion

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The F. Thomas Parisian Cleaning & Dyeing Works

Main Office and Works: 27 TENTH STREET

Branch Offices:

266 SUTTER ST., 135 POWELL ST., 1453 POLK ST., 1188 McALLISTER ST.

Our wagons call and deliver twice daily.

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Ring up MARKET 230

Established Over 60 Years

Beware of Other Firms Using Our Name.

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Our Works are at 27 Tenth Street, San Francisco.

CLEANING OF DAINTY GARMENTS, OUR SPECIALTY

Don't throw away that worn gown, hat, feather, fur or gloves until you consult us.
We not only clean and dye, but refinish equal to new.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES DEPARTMENT—We have Thirty Tailors at your service.
Try our \$2.50 a month Monthly Contract.

We Clean, Dye and Re-Block Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hats.

Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

SUPERB VAUDEVILLE

ARNOLD DALY, assisted by Doris Mitchell and Company in GEORGE BERNARD SHAW'S COMEDY "HOW HE LIED TO HER HUSBAND"; CHAS. McGOOD'S COMPANY Pastime in a Billiard Parlor; HARRY HIMES & GEORGE FOX, Sayings and Songs; GEORGE JONES & HARRY SYLVESTER, "The Two Drummers"; FRANK WILSON, The Cycling Genius; BYRD CROWELL, Soprano Soloist; LOLA MERRILL & FRANK OTTO; WALDEMAR YOUNG & WILLIAM JACOBS, assisted by Ethyl McFarland in "When Caesar Ran a Paper"; Last Week—FRANCIS McGINN in "The Cop."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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Phone Oakland 1774

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"QUALITY GOODS AT DOWNTOWN PRICES"

So as to Keep your Trade in the Mission.

Do Your Trading With Us and We Will Both Make Money.

3020 SIXTEENTH STREET, AT MISSION STREET

Just above the Anglo Bank
GET THE RIGHT STORE

JOHNSON BROS. (INC.)

Our Labor Day number would be incomplete without reference to the extensive trade operations of the grocery establishment conducted under the firm name of Johnson Bros. (Inc.), 2183-85-87 Fillmore Street. This favored trade concern is recognized as the largest and only first-class temperance grocery house in San Francisco, and, having an excellent bakery department connected with its operation, fills a large field of usefulness. The company has been established twenty-five years, and should receive hearty co-operation from all classes of residents, and particularly with our membership.

Advertisement.

IMPERIAL WATER PROOFING

The Scientific, Practical
and Economical Perfection
of a Water Proofing
for Concrete, Brick,
Stone and Stucco Walls.

IMPERIAL COMPANY

Builders' Exchange Building

183 STEVENSON STREET SAN FRANCISCO

GET OUT OF THE CROWD

of untrained men. Many have bettered their position by taking our course in Automobile Engineering. Get a thorough knowledge of repairing and assembling automobiles. Learn how to operate gasoline engines of all kinds and for every use. More automobiles in California than any other Western State. Here is a field with a future. We help you find a position. Endorsed by Home Industry League Chartered 1903. Booklet describing this and 60 other practical and money making courses sent FREE. Write today.

MODERN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE

Underwood Building San Francisco

FEDERATION OFFICIALS SPEAK.

"We have had every theory from the time of Buddha down presented to us as remedies for the evils of the present industrial system, but it has been proved that it has been the trade unionists who have made the greatest improvement in the condition of the wage earner, for they have placed the human side foremost in the struggle for the betterment of labor," said John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, in an address to the local Labor Council, while a guest of that body last Friday night, with his colleague on the Industrial Relations Commission, Vice-President O'Connell, of the American Federation of Labor.

Treasurer Lennon urged solidarity among workers, and declared that our refusal to co-operate with each other has harmed us more than all the efforts of employers' organizations. The speaker paid a high tribute to the railroad brotherhoods, because of a better knowledge of these institutions, through association with President Garretson, of the Order of Railway Conductors, who, also, is a member of the commission.

"If anyone tells you that the railroad men stand for the so-called 'open shop,' said Lennon, "you can safely tell that man he is speaking an untruth. They are just as strong for the union shop as we are, and that is the reason they are now 99 per cent organized. There is no such thing as individual bargaining among them, and both wages and grievances must be taken up and are taken up only through the union."

Vice-President O'Connell urged unionists to note the gains made by their movement and treat less seriously the wild claims and exaggerated statements of small groups that continually advocate other doctrines and new panaceas.

"The great trouble with organized labor," said the speaker, "is that it complains too much of the things it has failed to do, and neglects to shout from the housetops the things that it has done. If we advertised our success the progress of organized labor would be something unparalleled. Bear that in mind, and tell the world what you have done. Let the unorganized man hear what you have accomplished. Don't discourage him by telling him what you have so far failed to accomplish."

We are not propagandists. Wherever other systems are preferred either as being thought better in themselves or as better suited to existing conditions, we leave the preference to be enjoyed. Our history hitherto proves, however, that the popular form is practicable, and that with wisdom and knowledge men may govern themselves.—Daniel Webster.

CHINN-BERETTA CO.

Among the leading California business institutions friendly to labor is the Chinn-Beretta Optical Company, with headquarters at 120 Geary Street, and branches in the cities of Stockton, Sacramento, Oakland, Fresno and Vallejo.

The establishment of this firm dates back over a period of 26 years, during which time it has built up an enviable business and secured public favor by its devotion and care to the needs of its many customers. San Francisco has many optical companies, but none can we recommend higher than Chinn-Beretta.

Its standing with our people and the wage-earning class generally is of the highest, a fact due to the friendly attitude it has always exhibited to our cause and its efficiency of service. The officers of the company are well-known in this community, consisting of F. C. Chinn, President; C. L. Beretta, Vice-President; and I. A. Beretta, Secretary.

Advertisement.

Phone Park 7021

MISSION CENTRAL HOTEL PAR

J. A. MASON & CO.

500 VALENCIA STREET SAN FRANCISCO

COMPLIMENTS OF

JOHN T. SKELLY

Commercial Photo Engraving Company, Inc.

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HALF-TONE ENGRAVING
ART WORK

THREE COLOR WORK
LINE ETCHING
COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Complete Catalogs from Photographs to
Finished Product.

563 CLAY STREET SAN FRANCISCO

Telephone Kearny 1024

The California School of Mechanical Arts, the Wilmerding School of Industrial Arts, and the Lux School of Industrial Training for Girls have completed the first building of their new group on a slightly block fronting on Potrero Avenue next to Franklin Square.

Beginning October 1st evening classes in sewing will be added to the Lux School.

Beginning January 1, 1915, there will be added to the Wilmerding School a special shop for instruction in all kinds of gas engines for automobiles, aeroplanes, launches, etc.

Advertisement.

J. B. HORAN Stock and Sale Yard

COR. TENTH AND BRYANT STS.

SAN FRANCISCO



Commission Agent for the Sale of Horses
and Cattle. Stock of All Kinds Bought and
Sold.



Telephone Market 431



Cause of Labor Heard



The labor sections of the Clayton Anti-Trust bill have been the theme for several stirring speeches in the Senate on behalf of labor. Senator Hughes, a member of the labor group, has attracted attention because of the masterful manner in which he has conducted himself in running debates with opponents of the sections and his ability in presenting and defending the principles of trade unionism. The following excerpts from the speeches of Senators Hughes and Cummins indicate the vigor with which the cause of labor is being pleaded:

By Senator Hughes.

While we are speaking of class legislation, where could we find a more beautiful illustration of the ease with which class legislation is accepted when certain powerful interests are involved than the spectacle exhibited in this body the other day, when a statutory monopoly was permitted to continue its exactions, permitted to continue to mulct the American people for carrying their goods, even in the face of a great exigency, a great war emergency? Here was a little selected class of American citizens who have the privilege of operating vessels plying from port to port in the United States, while an American ship, flying the American flag, sailing from the port of Liverpool, for example, to the port of New York and discharging her cargo there can not pick up another cargo at the port of New York and carry it to a Gulf port in order to pay its expenses for that part of the trip, but must confine its operations to American commerce transported abroad. Why? Because if it were permitted to engage in the coastwise trade it would interfere with the privilege of a class of American citizens who own and operate coastwise ships and a class of American citizens who build those ships for those men to own and operate.

* * *

We are under no illusion over here. There is not a State in the Union, so far as I know, that has an act of this kind or one so liberal as this. (English trades dispute act). We know that it is not even attempted here to come within miles of it; and it is known that even if we did we still would leave these men subject to the various jurisdictions in which they live and operate. No; we prate about the American workman in our political platforms and we excuse the system of tariff robbery on the ground that the robbers are going to hand their plunder down to the workers. There is only one way in which they can be compelled to hand it down; there is only one weapon that will permit an American workman to plunge his hand into the employer's pocket and get his share of the loot that has been wrung from the American people, and that is the strike. One of these conspiracies, one of these combinations and agreements that may be in restraint of trade is the only weapon he has had, but you have given his employers themselves many; you have permitted them to capture this loot and you have said you have done so on behalf of these American workmen. That is what you said; your platforms reek with it; there is not a platform that you have adopted for the past 25 or 30 years that does not say that. You pride yourselves upon being class legislators. You have two classes—employers and employees. You give the employers the right to loot and plunder, and you say we do so because we know they will pass it down. As the present Secretary of State one time said, you have appointed the employers trustees, you have made them executors or administrators, but you have not asked them to give bond.

By Senator Cummins.

Labor organizations brought together for the purpose of enhancing or advancing wages, bettering the conditions of labor, or lessening the hours of labor, can not in the very nature of things be a restraint of trade or commerce.

Then why should not these workingmen and workingwomen combine, associate themselves together, in order that their wages may be increased and the conditions under which their labor is performed may be bettered? There is no danger, Mr. President, that the workingman or the workingwoman will ever receive more than an adequate compensation for the labor performed.

There is a potential competition always confronting wageworkers that will inevitably reduce the compensation far below the point at which it should in equity and in good conscience rest. These men and women grow hungry, and they must eat; they must clothe themselves; they must support their families; and these necessities compel them to work at whatsoever wages they may be able to secure. Idleness for any great length of time and among any great proportion of them is absolutely unthinkable and impossible.

For these reasons, Mr. President, I have never been one of those who have had any fear of combination among wageworkers. I believe that it ought to be the policy of this government to en-

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courage such combination and association. I believe we ought to lend a helping hand to their efforts to advance their condition in life, knowing that with all their energy and with all the assistance we can give them they will never be advanced in fortune or in property beyond the point necessary for comfort and happiness.

This is the beginning, I think, of all consideration of this subject. I do not see how any one can investigate it without first learning and pondering upon the facts that I have so meagerly stated.

Let us take the next step. We have been debating this bill, and I have heard the subject debated a thousand times, upon the hypothesis that the labor of a human being is of the same quality and order as a bale of cotton, a barrel of flour, or a bushel of corn. I repudiate the parallel and the comparison. It is because we have been in the habit of thinking of labor as a commodity that we have fallen into many mistakes which now impair and mar, I think, both legislation and judicial opinion. The labor of a human being, whether it be of the mind or of the hand, is not a commodity. While we are in the habit, I know, of saying that a workingman has nothing to sell but his labor, it is a confusion in thought and in terms. Labor is not a commodity; it is not an article of commerce; and when the Constitution of the United States gave to Congress the authority to regulate commerce among the States, it did not give it the right to regulate labor, the disposition of the energy of the human being.

If we would begin as we ought to begin, with the understanding that the power of a human being to work, to produce something, is not a commodity or a subject of commerce, we would reach a saner and better conclusion than we have heretofore announced.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum offers for next week a program of exceptional merit, interest and variety. Arnold Daly will appear in the comedietta "How He Lied to Her Husband." He brings with him his own company, which includes Doris Mitchell, an actress of exceptional merit. The Chas. McGoods Company, three in number, will present a novel act which begins with some astounding billiard shots and terminates with a series of wonderful and novel athletic acts in which the girl member of the trio particularly distinguishes herself. "Sayings and Songs" is the title Henry Hines and George Fox give to their act. These clever young men are the authors of most of the songs they sing, and one of them excels as a ragtime pianist. George Jones and Harry Sylvester will exhibit their ability and versatility in a comedy skit by Lee Carrillo, entitled "The Two Drummers," which affords them abundant scope for good singing and clever and enjoyable comedy. Frank Wilson appropriately styles himself "The Cycling Genius." His control over the wheel is marvelous and the sensational feature of his act is the number of daring feats he performs while riding backward with his hands off the bar. Byrd Crowell, the gifted and handsome young soprano, will display her beautiful and highly cultured voice in high-class songs, which she sings with a pathos that never fails to deeply move her audiences. Next week will be the last of Lola Merrill and Frank Otto; Waldemar Young and William Jacobs, assisted by Ethyl McFarland in "When Caesar Ran a Paper," and Francis McGinn and Co. in "The Cop."

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NOTES IN UNION LIFE.

During the week just closed the following San Francisco trade unionists have passed away: Frank Egan of the carpenters, Jas. K. Phillips of the printers, John C. Clark of the stablemen, Carl Dammann of the butchers, Lewis Kropf of the cooks, Francis Askin of the ice wagon drivers, Albert Rosenblatt of the beer bottlers, James W. Hardnedy of the blacksmiths, John W. Bren-

nan of the stevedores, and William Hanavan of the bricklayers.

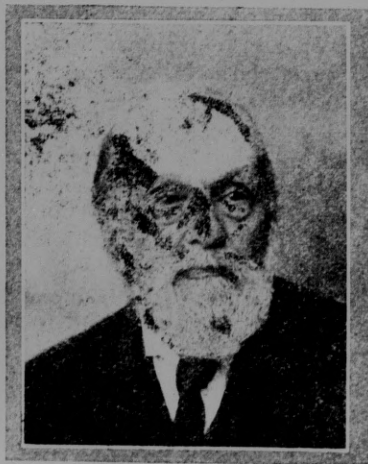
The Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council has decided to hold an entertainment and mass meeting at Eagles' Hall on Wednesday evening, September 16th. The object is to gather together the women of the labor unions, and the wives and women friends of union men, to make them acquainted with the facts of the boycott of the Sperry Flour Company of Stockton. Men and women speakers will address the meeting and a rattling good entertainment by professional talent is promised for the occasion. Friends of labor are requested to make this matter known to all their women acquaintances, as it will be worth their while to attend and witness all the excellent features provided for their entertainment. The Sperry Flour boycott is to be the most popular boycott ever pulled off by the local labor movement.

A donation of \$20 has been voted to the defense fund being raised for Carl E. Person, labor editor of Clinton, Ohio, by the Labor Council. Person is on trial for his life for shooting in self-defense a non-unionist who had attacked him.

Marcel Wille, delegate from Bakers' Union No. 24 to the convention of the Bakers' international convention to be held in Milwaukee beginning September 14th, left Tuesday for Chicago, where he will serve for one week on the credentials committee and then go on to the convention. Other San Franciscans who will attend the convention are: Miss Eva Ostino of the Cracker Packers, James Cline, Cracker Bakers' Union No. 125; Jos. Hess, Salesmen of Bakery Goods Union; J. Nelk of the Oakland Salesmen's Union.

James O'Connell, president of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor and a member of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, addressed a mass meeting of iron trades unions of the bay counties Monday night in the auditorium of the Building Trades Temple.

A large delegation of trade unionists attended the funeral Monday of James K. Phillips, pioneer labor man of San Francisco and a charter member of San Francisco Typographical Union. Many beautiful floral tributes testified to the high esteem in which the late labor man was held by his fellow workers. Resolutions eulogizing Mr. Phillips were unanimously adopted by the Labor Council at its last meeting, which adjourned out of respect to Mr. Phillips. Similar action was taken by the Typographical Union Sunday.



JAMES K. PHILLIPS

Pioneer San Francisco trade unionist who passed away last week. He had been a member of the Typographical Union for nearly sixty years.

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J. Pringle and P. Livingston Dunn, comprising the firm of Pringle, Dunn & Co., General Contractors, have done a great deal of U. S. Government work of all kinds of buildings in San Francisco, Mare Island, Angel Island, Monterey, Farallone Islands, Fort Baker, Honolulu, etc.

They have just completed an addition to the Presidio General Hospital and are at present engaged in constructing at the Exposition the Wisconsin State Building and also the building for the Australian Commonwealth.

The city office of the firm is at 338 Pine Street, San Francisco.

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The best criterion in which a business man's career may be judged is the length of time he has been established and the position he holds in the mercantile community. The proprietor of the Union Livery Stables, Mr. G. Lindauer, came to San Francisco in the year 1876, and almost within a year thereafter established the business which he has so successfully conducted ever since that date. The location of the stables is at 118-160 Clara Street, with branches at 2240 Folsom street and 3298 Webster street. Mr. Lindauer conducts a general livery and sales stables, making a specialty of renting work horses and also selling country horses. Mr. Lindauer is an honored citizen of this city, being prominently connected in business and financial circles. He has on all occasions shown a most favorable attitude toward labor, and we are glad to mention his name as a substantial and considerate friend of the conservative organized workmen of San Francisco and the entire State.

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The Labor Council has been asked to approve plans for the amalgamation of the Housemovers' Union with the Pile Drivers' Union No. 77. The request has been referred to the executive committee of the Council.

Butchers' Union of the bay counties will hold a joint reunion and outing at Schuetzen Park, San Rafael, Sunday, September 6th, when there will be all sorts of games, music and dancing for the entertainment of the butchers, their families and friends. The following committee will have charge: M. R. Grunhof, Edward Powers, G. Alden, John Funk, William Fieber, Benjamin Oswald, J. Kretzmer, Gus Alden and A. L. Levy.

The Bakers' Union reports that it will unionize one of the biggest French bakeries in town this week and hopes to make that victory an opening wedge in the fight to organize all of the Latin bakeries in the city.

CLANCY'S

One of the attractive refreshment resorts in the city is "Clancy's," which is located at Sixteenth and Guerrero streets. The fact that this reliable and popular establishment has grown steadily in public favor since its existence is at once an evidence that there is a demand for its existence. A full stock of the choicest wines, liquors, ales, beers, whiskies, and union-made cigars is at all times carried. The bar is located near the Labor Temple in the workmen's district and is always a scene of busy activity.

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SUNDRY CIVIL BILL SIGNED.

With the approval by the President of the sundry civil appropriation bill, labor advances another step in its fight against classification with commodities. The sundry civil bill, it will be remembered, contains this provision in the section, relating to prosecution of trusts by the department of justice:

"Provided, however, that no part of this money shall be spent in the prosecution of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, shortening of hours or bettering the conditions of labor, or for any act done in furtherance thereof not in itself unlawful."

The section in question was originally known as the Hughes amendment, introduced in 1910 by Representative Hughes (now Senator), of New Jersey, a member of the labor group. It was adopted by the House but rejected by the Senate. When both branches refused to recede from their position, the President used his influence to "persuade" the Representatives to retract. After several conferences at the White House, he succeeded in defeating the amendment.

The A. F. of L. made the yea and nay vote on the principle of human freedom contained in that amendment the basis for its congressional campaign in 1910. The party responsible for defeating the amendment lost control of the House of Representatives. The same amendment was offered to the sundry civil appropriation bill in the next Congress, and was adopted by both Houses. President Taft vetoed the bill because he opposed labor's amendment. The House refused to concur in the veto. At the next session the bill was again passed by Congress, although vigorously opposed, and was signed by President Wilson.

This year the House committee on appropriations incorporated the principle in its sundry civil bill. Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out this provision, but was defeated by a vote of 103 to 6. Senator Sterling made the same motion in the Senate, but Senator Martin's motion to table the suggestion was carried by a vote of 41 to 17. Senator Sutherland moved to amend the provision by the insertion of words that would authorize "legalistic" delimitations of the declaration, but he, too, was defeated, 38 to 22.

Certain employing interests were most emphatic in their opposition to this section. In a letter of protest to President Wilson, acting President Mulliken of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America stated that a referendum vote by their affiliated organizations disapproved the measure by a vote of 669 to 9.

While the action of Congress and President Wilson has been unheralded, the victory is one of tremendous significance to American workers because of the moral force of a declaration by the people's representatives that certain moneys shall not be used to prosecute labor unions under the anti-trust law. The acceptance of the A. F. of L. position on this subject marks the resistless advances being made by workers in their struggle for freedom.

SLAVERY ISSUE RAISED.

Whether making a man work on the public roads is imposing "involuntary servitude" on him in violation of the Federal Constitution is the issue, raised in a case just docketed in the supreme court from Florida, where a man was arrested for failure to comply with the laws of that State, which require able-bodied citizens to work on the public roads six days or pay \$3 into the road funds. Although many States have similar statutes, this is the first time the constitutionality of one of them has been brought to the United State Supreme Court on the point in question.

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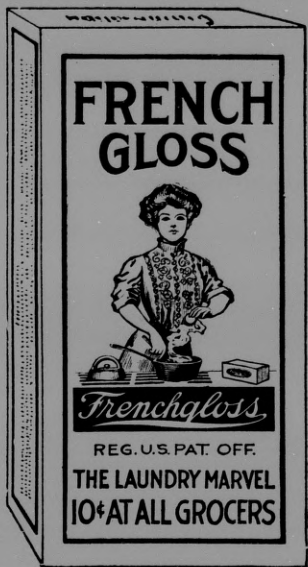
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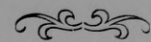
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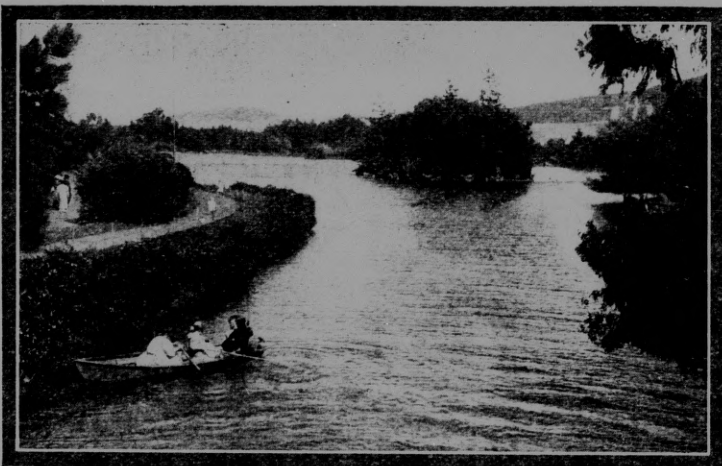
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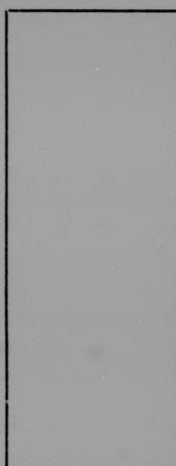


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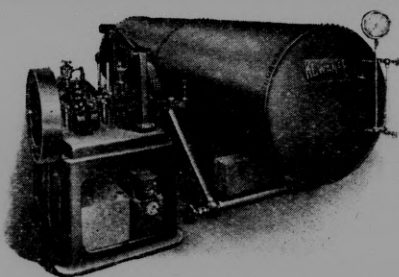


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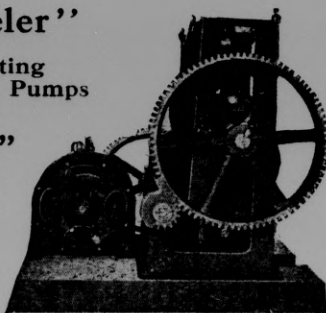


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(48)	Baldwin & McKay.....	166	Valencia
(77)	Bardell Art Printing Co.....	343	Front
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.....	120	Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	718	Mission
(69)	Brower & Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N. Co.....	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Press.....	942	Market
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	**Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae.....	1246	Castro
(39)	Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(22)	Colonial Press.....	516	Mission
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(179)	Donaldson & Moir.....	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	4319	Twenty-third
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	897	Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.....	268	Market
(75)	Gille Co.....	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(140)	Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757	Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	3	Hardie Place
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	263	Bush
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(216)	Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(42)	Jewish Voice.....	340	Sansome
(168)	**Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1203	Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Swallow.....	243	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.....	77	Fourth
(37)	Marshall, J. C.....	48	Third
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(1)	Miller & Miller.....	619	Washington
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(58)	*Monahan, John & Co.....	311	Battery
(24)	Morris-Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(79)	McElvaine Printing Concern.....	1182	Market
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.....	928	Fillmore
(91)	McNicoll, John R.....	215	Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509	Sansome
(43)	Nevin, C. W.....	154	Fifth
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88	First
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(143)	Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	326	Sixth Ave.
(32)	*Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(61)	*Rincon Pub Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and	Mission
(218)	Rossi, S. J.....	517	Columbus Ave.
(83)	Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.....	443	Pine
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent.....	San Rafael, Cal.	
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin.....	San Rafael, Cal.	
(67)	Sausalito News.....	Sausalito, Cal.	
(152)	South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco	
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(52)	*Stacks, E. F.....	1886	Mission
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.....	1264	Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	66	Turk
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(35)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.....	2385	California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1071	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128)	Barry Edward & Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(222)	Doyle, Edward J.....	340	Sansome
(224)	Foster & Futnick Company.....	560	Mission
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.....	523	Clay
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(225)	Hogan, John F. Co.....	343	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.....	77	Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush

(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	523-531	Clay
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	545-547	Mission
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.
(133)	Webster, Fred.....	Ecker and	Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(240)	National Carton and Label Company.....	412-414	Mission
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.....	580	Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(232)	Torbet, P.....	69	City Hall Ave.
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LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230)	Aeme Lithograph Co.....	S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial	
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.....	3363	Army
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and	Mission

MAILERS.

(219)	Rightway Mailing Agency.....	880	Mission
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NEWSPAPERS.

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(139)	*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....	340	Sansome
(8)	*Bulletin.....	767	Market
(121)	*California Demokrat.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(11)	*Call and Post, The.....	New Montg'm'y & Jessie	
(46)	*Chronicle.....	Chronicle Building	
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News.....	118	Columbus Ave.
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal.....	44-46	East
(25)	*Daily News.....	340	Ninth
(94)	*Journal of Commerce.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(21)	Labor Clarion.....	316	Fourteenth
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo.....	641	Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The.....	643	Stevenson
(149)	North Beach Record.....	453	Columbus Ave.
(144)	Organized Labor.....	1122	Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant.....	423	Sacramento
(61)	*Recorder, The.....	643	Stevenson
(32)	*Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(84)	*San Rafael Independent.....	San Rafael, Cal.	
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin.....	San Rafael, Cal.	
(67)	*Sausalito News.....	Sausalito, Cal.	
(7)	*Star, The.....	1122-1124	Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press Room.....	348A	Sansome
(163)	Lyons, J. F.....	330	Jackson
(122)	Periodical Press Room.....	509	Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83)	Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
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PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(205)	Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....	109	New Montgomery
(97)	Commercial Art Eng. Co.....	53	Third
(204)	Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....	563	Clay
(202)	Congdon Process Engraver.....	311	Battery
(209)	Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....	118	Columbus Ave.
(198)	San Francisco Engraving Co.....	48	Third
(199)	Sierra Art and Engraving.....	343	Front
(207)	Western Process Engraving Co.....	76	Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co., 919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co., 826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co., 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
Sperry Flour Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Union Construction Company

Designers and Builders of
PLACER MINING DREDGES
For
GOLD AND TIN

604 MISSION STREET SAN FRANCISCO

Phone Kearny 5863

Elite Cafe and Dance Hall

The Place You Get Entertained
By Entertainers

520 PACIFIC STREET SAN FRANCISCO

Phone Market 2244

COMPLIMENTS OF

J. J. Caplis

3039 16TH STREET SAN FRANCISCO

Corner Hoff Avenue

COMPLIMENTS OF

SAN FRANCISCO

METAL STAMPING

and CORRUGATING CO.

The Royal Ice Cream Co.

of

1155 McAllister Street and 1704 Fillmore Street

wishes to announce that its 25 cent Ice Cream Bricks have become very popular as a dessert. As many as eight people may be served from one of these bricks and they keep in good condition for about two hours from the time they are sold. Also, our Chewing Candy is made and sold at 1704 Fillmore street at 25 cents per pound.

The products of the Royal Ice Cream Co. are of unquestioned purity, and are recognized by a large and liberal patronage, among which is noted a large and increasing number of our members.

BERTH AND MEALS INCLUDED IN FARE

TRAVEL BY SEA

On this Company's Big, New Steamships
"PRESIDENT" "GOVERNOR"
"CONGRESS"



The Largest and finest in Coastwise Service
between

SAN FRANCISCO	SEATTLE
LOS ANGELES	TACOMA
SAN DIEGO	VICTORIA
EUREKA	VANCOUVER
	ALASKA

For Reservations, Folders and Full Information, apply

Ticket Offices:

653 MARKET STREET, PALACE HOTEL
16 MARKET ST., BROADWAY WHARF
C. D. DUNANN, Passenger Traffic Manager

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 P. M., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 63 Commercial.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Ramona Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 Fifteenth.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 295—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 2265 Sixteenth.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Roma Hall, 1524 Stockton.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters Hall, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Columbia Hall, Twenty-ninth and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, L. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Roesch Bldg., Fifteenth and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate avenue, Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.

Cooks No. 41—Thursday nights; Headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason; Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; Headquarters, 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.

Hatters—Jas. McClelland, Secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Holisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness avenue.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 218 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; Headquarters, 218 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 63 Commercial.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; Headquarters, Room 5, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth. S. Schulberg, Secretary, 1804½ Bush.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 21—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth. Chas. Radehold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 63 Commercial.

Sail Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 221 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Hibernia Hall, 454 Valencia. George A. Upton, secretary.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 218 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Engineers No. 61—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third. John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giguero, 2444 Polk.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st Sunday afternoon and 2d Thursday evening, 316 Fourteenth.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Tailors No. 400—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; Headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.

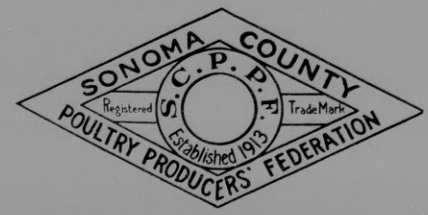
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 253—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, Secretary-Treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—318-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY



Produced by the

Sonoma County Poultry Producers' Federation

Main Office:

127 KELLER STREET PETALUMA, CAL.

Wholesale Distributors:

FRED L. HILMER CO.,

129 DAVIS STREET SAN FRANCISCO

Each Carton Contains the Following Guarantee:

EVERBEST EGGS

are the product of perfectly healthy hens, bred for superior egg production; fed on wholesome foods, and kept under perfectly sanitary conditions.

EVERBEST EGGS

under official inspection, are the best eggs produced as regards size, color, flavor and quality. Being packed in an airtight carton protects the quality and you will find that these eggs keep longer and better than any other kind.

Any complaint regarding these eggs must be accompanied by the wrapper and addressed to S. C. P. P. Federation, 137 Keller Street, Petaluma, California.

EVERBEST EGGS

are for sale by the following named grocers:

D. S. Arata.....	863 Cole Street
Geo. Becker.....	3100 California Street
Wm. Bockman.....	1586 O'Farrell Street
Brooking Timber & Lumber Co.....	Brookings, Ore
A. Cosgrove.....	2100 Larkin Street
Del Monte Grocery.....	250 Noe Street
Emporium.....	Market Street
Felling & Ingram.....	4401 California Street
O. Fladmark.....	601 Baker Street
M. Freitas.....	406 Ellis Street
Hohn Market.....	687 Bush Street
S. Imperato.....	940 Valencia Street
J. Koster.....	771 Capp Street
G. E. Lindemann.....	80 Market Street
L. D. McLean & Co.....	1158 Sutter Street
Modern Grocery Co.....	1411 Steiner Street
Muegge & Grulke.....	925 Bush Street
Geo. Perry.....	163 Seventh Street
Palace Market.....	925 Bush Street
R. G. Schafft.....	1315 Haight Street
H. O. Stirmus.....	Pine and Leavenworth Streets
H. Schlen.....	1500 Ninth Ave.
Wm. Spreen.....	343 Clement Street
San Francisco Grocery Exchange.....	131 Franklin St.
T. Schumaker.....	501 Broderick Street
Seafide Bros.....	1090 Hyde Street
I. Schmelter.....	603 Clement Street
H. Von Issendorf.....	1235 Page Street
C. Wunner.....	1964 Hyde Street

LABOR SUNDAY

September 6, 11:00 A. M.

ADDRESS BY

Rev. C. S. S. Dutton**"THE LABOR UNREST"**

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH

Geary and Franklin Sts. SAN FRANCISCO

Market 162

J. O'Keefe & Co.COMMISSION
MERCHANTSDealers in
HAY, GRAIN, ETC.Office and Warehouse
2166-68-70 FOLSOM STREET
SAN FRANCISCO**PRESIDENT'S CHEERY WORD.**

In the Labor Day issue of the "American Federationist," just from the press, President Wilson writes as follows to President Gompers:

"To the editor of the 'American Federationist':

"I feel that I can in good conscience and with a heart full of deep confidence send a word of cheer, as you suggest, to the workers of America on this Labor Day of the interesting year 1914. No one can look about him with frank eyes, either in our beloved country or in any of the great nations of our time which have civilization in their hands, without feeling that there is a steady movement both of purpose and of action toward justice, and a fuller comprehension and realization of the essential rights and liberties of men. The movement may be slow, may at times seem distressingly and discouragingly slow, but it is unmistakable; and all that we have to do to set it forward with ever-increasing momentum is to think justly, purpose the things that are right, and be afraid of nothing except to be unfair and selfish and hasty when interests as great as the country itself are involved."

Ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft also contribute to this issue, which is entitled, "Labor's Triumphant March, Told in Messages of Hope and a Symposium of Achievements."

Officials of 52 national and international trade unions record advances made by their respective organizations, together with the increasing solidity of workers and their faith in the trade union movement.

The entire object of true education is to make people not merely "do" the right things, but "enjoy" the right things; not merely industrious, but to love industry—not merely learned, but to love knowledge—not merely pure, but to love purity—not merely just, but to hunger and thirst after justice.—Ruskin.

GERMAN WORKERS NOT SHOT.

Officers of the American Federation of Labor have received the following wireless from Carl Legien, secretary of the International Federation of Trades Unions, at Berlin

"Berlin, via Sayville, N. Y., Aug. 26.

"American press apparently states German unions and Social-Democratic party are suppressed, leaders imprisoned, funds seized, Liebknecht, Frau Luxemburg and hundreds of workers summarily shot for anti-militarist demonstrations. All such news without foundation. Party and unions continue activity unhindered. All our papers appear regularly. No repressive measures have been taken against us. Equally false is news about ill-treatment of foreigners here. May this bloody conflagration end soon.

"LEGIEN."

TO CHANGE MINES BUREAU.

Representative Casey, a member of the labor group, has introduced a bill in Congress providing for the transfer of the bureau of mines from the jurisdiction of the department of the interior to the department of labor. It is claimed the miners desire this change.

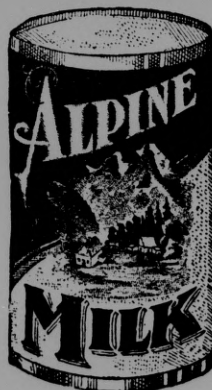
"There are in this country about 1,000,000 miners," said the Representative, "and the mining industry is getting more and more complicated. The Secretary of Labor will always be in touch with mining conditions, and is likely to have a practical knowledge of the industry, like the present secretary, who labored in the mines himself at one time. The department of the interior has all the work it can do with its conservation plans, caring for Indian grants and reservations, and other duties, and I do not think it can give the proper attention to the bureau of mines."



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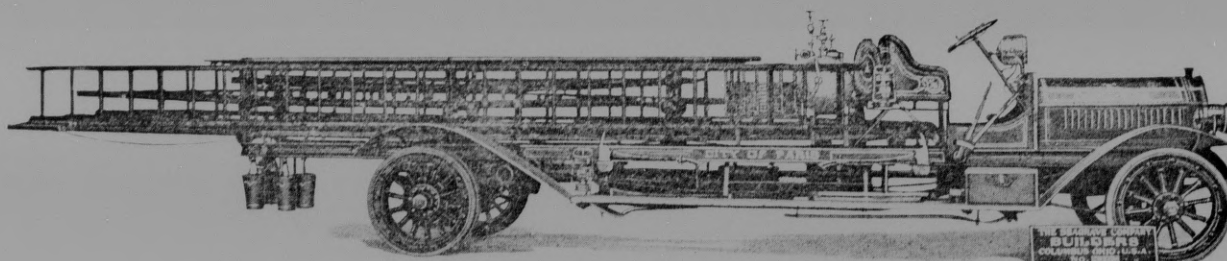
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